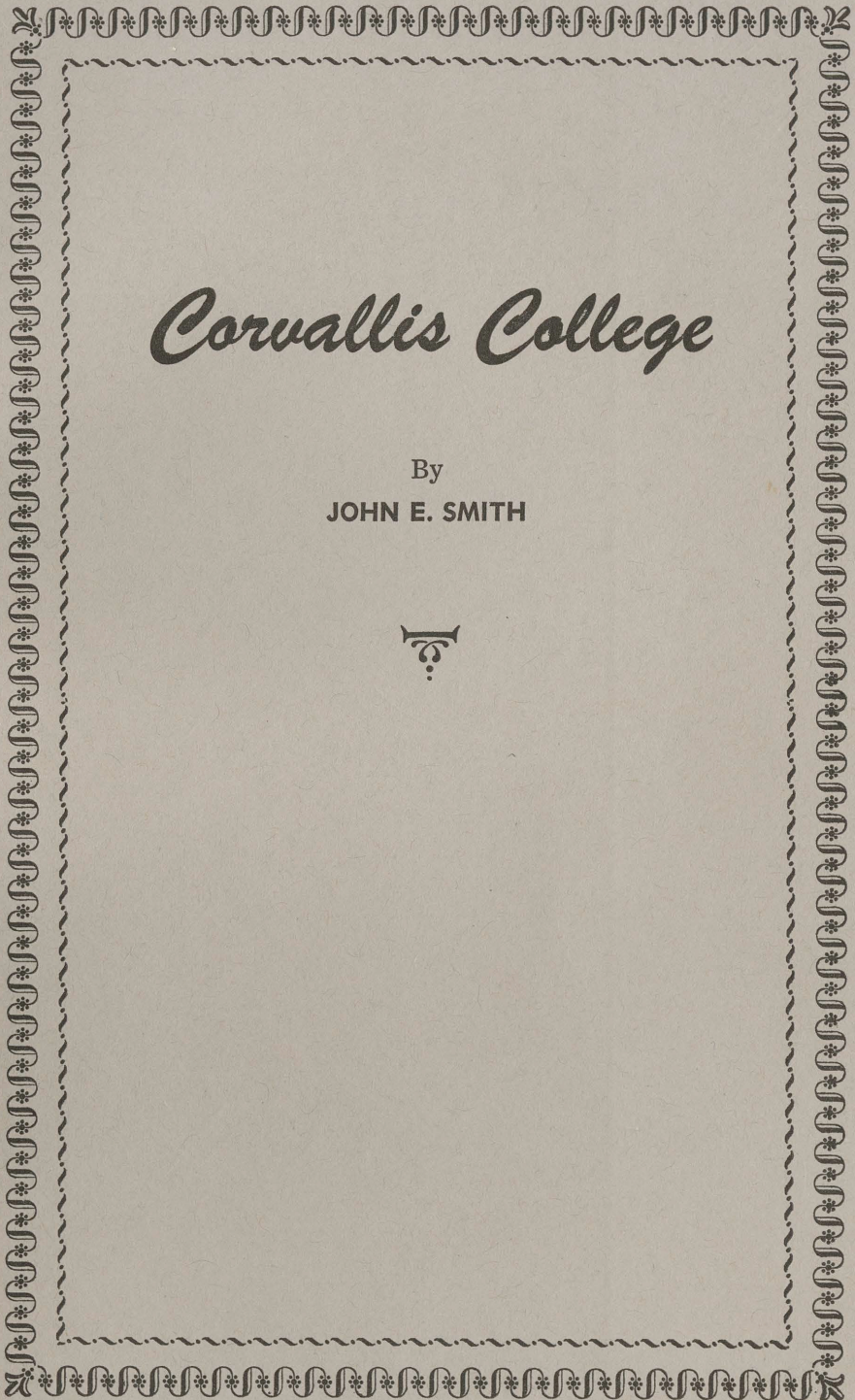




Corvallis College

By
JOHN E. SMITH



Corvallis College

By

JOHN E. SMITH

Historian, Benton County Pioneer-Historical Society

President, OSC Golden Jubilee Association



Copyright 1953

by

John E. Smith

Corvallis, Oregon

Acknowledgments

The Oregon State College library and its staff, with the other state libraries, have been a principal source of information used, and to them sincere thankfulness and appreciation is hereby given.

The most helpful individual contributor was Ada Eudora Finley (Mrs. Mark McCallister) who loaned the use of private and of official records of Prof. Joseph Emery; also other records of Corvallis College, long in the care of her father, Prof. Hugh McNary Finley, a brother of Wm. A. Finley, and an early-day member of the faculty. To these families much credit is due for preserving these records and for making them available for this use.

Contents

Favorable factors—Introductory—Acquisition and early sessions, 1858-65.

Wm. A. Finley, President, 1865-72

A collegiate school—Incorporated—College wins endowment—The location act—Courses of study—Permanent location—The college farm—Financial report—Biennial report.

President Arnold's Administration, 1872-92

Changes and activities — New buildings — Student affairs — Agriculture — Ominous apprehensions.

Transitional Stage, 1883-88

An executive committee—Permanent location and state control—The two boards — Association builds — State accepts — Action-at-law — The Christian church.

Formative Period, 1888-

Experiment station and farmers' institutes—The new faculty—Courses of study—Income and property—Student activities—Commencement and alumni —The college name.

Other Administrations

Letcher, Bloss, Miller—Thomas M. Gatch.

Library and museum—Literary societies—Military science—References—Index.

Favorable Factors

It is believed that the following decisive events and pivotal points include most of the causes resulting in the permanent location of Oregon State College at Corvallis:

1. A religious rift of a century, 1844-1944.
2. The great strength of the M. E. Church among pioneer settlers in the Willamette Valley.
3. A majority of settlers here held democratic political views.
4. Pro-slavery agents came here from California in 1857 and succeeded in producing a strong pro-slavery influence here.
5. A pro-slavery newspaper, the Occidental Messenger, was started at Corvallis in June, 1857.
6. This community became known as one of the strongest centers of pro-slavery advocacy in Oregon.
7. The attention of the M. E. Church South was thereby attracted to Corvallis where it later established headquarters and a church.
8. This church bought the college building when it was sold for debt.
9. In this building the church opened a school immediately, and in 1865, a college.
10. The contested election in Benton County in 1868.
11. The state of Oregon, having no school of its own when it accepted the terms of the Morrill Act, must confer the favor temporarily on some school already in operation.
12. In a contest between M. E. Church colleges, the friends of this church (M. E. South) obtained the "land grant endowment," 1868, for Corvallis College and made it the permanent location of the state agricultural college, 1870, until the state could take it over.
13. Liberal subscriptions in 1870-71 by loyal citizens of Benton County toward the purchase (in April, 1871) of the college farm.
14. The work of Senator Thomas E. Couthorn in the legislature of 1885 and later, who led the fight to keep the college here when the state arranged to take it over, and who succeeded in doing so.
15. The liberal subscriptions of Benton County's loyal citizens toward the erection of the college building on the college farm.
16. The official acceptance for the state, July 2, 1888, by Governor Sylvester Pennoyer.
17. The legislative appropriations and land purchases of 1889, assured its permanency.

Introductory

Relation to the M. E. Church

"The history of Oregon State College extends back to Oxford University; and surprising as it may seem, a chain of incidents connects John and Charles Wesley of Oxford (4) with the college in Corvallis. In 1739 the two brothers with a few fellow-students organized a sort of Y.M.C.A. for their spiritual improvement and methodical living. This movement gradually developed into a Methodist church which nourished the Corvallis school during its infancy. A few of the links in the historic chain follow:

"In 1736 Governor Oglethorpe, having learned of John and Charles Wesley and Whitefield, their companion, brought the young men to Georgia to preach the gospel of the Established Church. Differences arose, however, between the Wesley brothers and the church authorities, whereupon the young men returned to England and soon organized the M. E. Church which grew rapidly in numbers and influence in England and in the American colonies. The new church harmonized well with American ideals. . . .

"While Washington, Jefferson and others were pondering the slavery question, the Methodist conference of 1780, assembled at Baltimore, passed a resolution requiring itinerant preachers who owned slaves to set them free, and urged other slaveholders to do likewise. . . .

A Fruitful Schism. "In 1844 Bishop Andrews of the South, another successful businessman somewhat of the Washington-Jefferson type, also married a wealthy widow who owned slaves; and here the trouble began in the M. E. Church. The General Conference that year adopted a resolution (4) that "Bishop Andrews desist from the exercises of his office so long as he is connected with slavery. The bishop was thus confronted with a dilemma. A year later, 13 annual conferences from slave-holding states, assembled in Louisville, Ky., formally organized the M. E. Church South."

Immigration. Soon after, gold was discovered and immigration poured into California (and into Oregon to a much lesser extent) from the Southern (as well as other) states, and with it came the political and religious views of slave-owning people. A majority of the pioneer settlers in the Willamette Valley seem to have favored the democratic viewpoint. As politics developed in the 1850s, there grew to be in Oregon as elsewhere, two divisions or factions in the democratic party. One of these became known as the free state, later the Union democrats, and the other as the pro-slavery group. The Oregon Statesman and several of the other democratic papers here supported the free state group.

There was, however, a strong influx of pro-slavery propaganda coming into western Oregon, chiefly from California, and Corvallis, being one of the larger cities here without a newspaper, was selected as a location for one, the Occidental Messenger, in 1857. It was an exponent of slavery, and California agents sometimes wrote articles for it and for other Oregon papers intended to create friends and favor for the institution of slavery. Though it was short-lived, the Messenger attracted considerable attention to this part of the valley as being pro-slavery territory, perhaps not too accurate in its general imputations. It was then being anticipated that Oregon would fall into the pro-slavery column at the presidential election in 1860. It must be remembered that Oregon was strongly democratic in those days and that it was this split among the democrats that permitted Oregon to cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln who authorized the (J. S. Morrill) "land grant" Act in 1862. The three groups were nearly equal in number in this state: Douglas, free state, 4131; Breckenridge and Lane, 5074; Lincoln, 5344.

Corvallis Chosen. Naturally enough when the M. E. Church South, which centered its strength (western) in the Pacific Methodist college of those days at Santa Rosa, Calif., sought a location for an entrance into this region, its attention was directed toward Corvallis and vicinity as a locality likely to be friendly and which was later selected as its headquarters in Oregon by Rev. Orcenith

Fisher in 1858. After establishing churches at Corvallis, McFarland, Brownsville, Eugene, Dixie (Rickreall) and at other places and after procuring a college plant and property for the use of the church, Rev. Fisher returned to California in the early 1860s.

A New School. About the middle of the 1850s, it became evident that Corvallis needed more and better school facilities than was afforded by the two mill tax, only half of which was being used in Benton County. A scheme proposed by the Methodist church had not materialized. A "high school" conducted at the Baptist church by its supporters in 1856 was not large enough. It was perfectly natural that some more general plan for a common school should be tried. Accordingly a group (1, 5) was formed in 1858 more nearly representing the entire community by having no religious affiliation, and no organic relation to any earlier school.

College Chartered. The trustees who chartered Corvallis College, January 20, 1858, were J. B. Congle, B. W. Wilson, J. A. Hanna, J. C. Avery, W. F. Dixon (7), and W. L. Cardwell. The charter provided that the first meeting of the trustees should be called by J. A. Hanna and held at Corvallis (it was held at his home), and that a complete report of college affairs be made to the legislature annually. The erection of a building was begun but not finished the first year. The Democratic Crisis, a local paper, February 2, 1859, asks, "Why is it that the college building erected six months ago is not completed?"

Dr. J. R. Bayley and others continued to solicit funds for the college, and on March 26, 1859, W. H. McFarland, secretary of the board of trustees of Corvallis College, in the Oregon Union (Corvallis) advertised that he "will receive bids until April 2, when the contract will be let for finishing the college building." School was continued in the spring and early summer at the Baptist church, and the college was completed by fall at a cost (3) of \$5000.

The Ladies Help. October 1, the Oregon Weekly Union reported (42) that the ladies of Corvallis gave a fair in the new college building for the benefit of the college and that the Corvallis Brass band was in attendance to add to the spirit of the occasion. "A grand ball for the benefit of Corvallis College," the paper reported later, "was given at the Music hall in this city, on the evening of the 8th instant. It was one of the best that has been enjoyed here, but considering the purpose for which it was gotten up, the attendance was not large, there being only 45 couples present. The supper which was in charge of the ladies of Corvallis and vicinity, we believe has never been surpassed." Other entertainments, some of them earlier, were also given to help the college financially. The new building was in great demand for various public meetings including social affairs.

About a week later, Dr. Bayley, secretary, board of trustees of Corvallis College, advertised that a high school (3c) would be opened October 12 (1859), with Rev. H. R. Avery (Presbyterian pastor here) as principal. Geo. B. Watson was assistant (9) and Mrs. H. R. Avery taught music and French. No report for the year was made to the legislature.

Finances. The ever-present financial difficulties continued in spite of all of the efforts made to overcome them and on April 10, 1860, a judgment was obtained against the board of trustees of Corvallis College, consisting of J. C. Avery, Wm. F. Dixon, Wesley Graves, J. A. Hanna, W. H. McFarland and J. R. Bayley. On May 16 the college was sold to Rev. O. Fisher, by Sheldon B. Fargo, sheriff, for (30b) \$4500. In a legal paper dated August 20, 1860, the following stockholders signed over to Mr. Fisher their relinquishments, freeing him from any obligations that might be due them from the sale: P. D. Sayree, John Harris, J. L. Coombs, George H. Crees, John Proctor, W. P. Smith, Isaac and Joel Hargrove, Isaac N. Smith, H. E. Green and M. H. Bell, \$10 each; R. M. Thompson and W. H. Johnson, \$15 each; N. N. McFarland, H. Campbell, John D. Wrenn, Bushrod W. Wilson and A. M. Witham, \$30 each; L. J. Scovell, \$10; J. C. Alexander, \$50; James Glass, \$43; John Stewart, \$50; J. R. Bayley and J. B. Congle, \$70 each; B. R. Biddle, \$80. These are a few of the original subscribers to the college building fund that succeeded in producing the building first used by Corvallis College.

School Reopens. In November, 1860, high school and college(?) was opened with Rev. W. M. Culp as principal. His assistants were Dr. E. B. Stone, a local physician, and Mrs. R. J. Fisher, (42). The tuition charge for reading, writing,

spelling and mental arithmetic was \$8 per quarter; for geography, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy and physiology, \$12; for algebra, geometry, trigonometry and Latin, \$16. Very little work of collegiate grade was done.

A few months later, January 1, 1861, O. Fisher and Levi Russell sold the college and its holdings for the sum of \$2523.50 (\$2000 payable to Fisher, remainder to Russell) to the college trustees who were John Kelsay, A. N. Locke, Levi Russell, A. Rinehart, S. H. White, L. W. Doolittle and Daniel Newcomb, with interest (30c) at two per cent. a month from date on unpaid balances. In August, 1861, Rev. O. Fisher was college agent.

WILLIAM A. FINLEY, PRESIDENT

Collegiate

In 1865 Rev. Wm. A. Finley became president of Corvallis College, with Rev. B. F. Burch, a local preacher of Independence, as assistant, and R? N? Armstrong as professor of mathematics. Soon after the close of the school year in June, 1866, President Finley returned to his former home in Santa Rosa, Calif., and was married, August 7, to Sarah Elizabeth Latimer, daughter of a minister in the M. E. Church South. They immediately came to Corvallis via ocean steamer from San Francisco to Portland.

Corvallis Entertains. The Columbia Conference of the M. E. Church South was organized at Corvallis, October 30, 1866. Its members were entertained in the homes of the people here and its sessions were held in the new Presbyterian building through the courtesy of that church. The educational committee of the Conference reported (8) that there were over 100 students (1:15) attending the college; that while a deficit of \$700 existed, it seemed probable that the institution would be more than self-sustaining during the coming year. It urged that all high officials solicit support for the college and that a "college agent" be appointed to promote the financial welfare of the school, to seek a larger student enrollment. Rev. James B. Short became college agent, and President Finley was reappointed by Bishop Kavanaugh. The second annual catalog (summer, 1867) gives the number of students as 167.

Professor Armstrong resigned, to take effect in June, 1867, and Rev. Joseph Emery became professor of mathematics (8, 1:18). W. W. Moreland was director of the primary department for 1867-68 and Mrs. Fanny Armstrong taught music. During the year, Alice E. Biddle, Annie E. Finley, Louis F. Horning and Charles J. Mulkey were (probably the first) students of collegiate standing. One hundred and twenty-two students in other classes made a total of 126 for the year, 50 young women, and 76 young men (10).

College Incorporated. "B. F. Burch, deacon, James Kelsay, elder (all other-laymen of M. E. Church South, except Friedley), of Polk county; J. L. Ferguson of Yamhill; Fletcher Crabtree and R. A. McFarland of Linn county; J. P. Friedley, Wm. B. Bryan, Samuel T. Brown and A. N. Locke of Benton county are the trustees of Corvallis College and being desirous of incorporating ourselves and our successors in office as a literary Society, do hereby, for the benefit of whom it may concern, constitute, create and incorporate ourselves and our successors in office into a literary Society. . . ."

It was stated that these trustees were appointed by the Columbia Conference, that the college be located in Corvallis and that it "shall have perpetual succession." The object stated was to acquire and hold property (then estimated at \$5000) in trust for the Church named, in Oregon, to endow, build and maintain an educational institution under the direction of the trustees and their successors, "Provided that said college shall be strictly a Literary Institution." The application was signed by Crabtree, Brown, Kelsay, McFarland and Burch, which was done in the presence of Sam L. Simpson before T. B. Odeneal, N.P., August 21, 1869. It was filed, October 5, in the office of Samuel E. May, secretary of state.

When the school year opened in September following, the board of trustees, in addition to the incorporators, included Benj. R. Baxter and Arthur E. Sears of Dixie; Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Hon. R. S. Strahan, Dr. J. R. Bayley, Benj. R. Biddle, Adam Holder, Alfred Cauthorn and Rev. Joseph Emery of Corvallis; also A. S.

Knox, Rev. John W. Craig and Rev. Roscoe C. Oglesby. W. B. Bryan (10) was president of the board.

Election Contested. In the political campaign of June, 1868, in Benton county, there were four candidates for the two seats in the state legislature: J. C. Alexander of Corvallis and Royal A. Bensell of Yaquina, Republicans; and C. B. Bellinger and Daniel Carlisle of Corvallis, Democrats. It was a lively contentious effort. Many were urged to go to the polls, some of whom it developed later were not entitled to vote. The result was very nearly a tie. The Republicans having received 530 and 524 respectively (while the Democrats had garnered only 518 and 516 respectively) were given the certificates of election and were seated when the legislature convened, September 12. In the Senate there were nine Republicans and 13 Democrats; in the House, 17 Republicans and 30 Democrats.

Hardly had the law-making body completed organization and begun its work, when Thomas E. Gray, a member from Grant county, presented the petition of C. B. Bellinger and Daniel Carlisle of Benton county, claiming the seats then occupied by J. C. Alexander (35) and R. A. Bensell. A committee of five was appointed to investigate contested election cases: T. E. Gray, Isaac Cox of Josephine county; H. H. Gilfry of Lane; David Simpson and John Minto of Marion.

The members of the committee proceeded to Corvallis, Yaquina and Monroe to canvas the ballots cast. In the contest proceedings, Dr. J. R. Bayley represented R. A. Bensell, while C. B. Bellinger, an attorney, was permitted (35a) to conduct his own case. Twenty witnesses were called and questioned at a total expense of \$103.80, most of which, \$74.10, went to county officials, B. W. Wilson, clerk; J. S. Palmer, sheriff; and also to justices of the peace, W. J. Dunn, W. R. Robertson and Philander Gilbert. The remainder was received by the following witnesses: N. R. Barker, B. R. Riddle, J. R. Bayley, J. Herbold, Robt. Hill, J. W. Houck, J. Hurlburt, L. H. Jordan, J. B. Lee, Wm. Lee (36), Rufus McClellan, A. R. McConnell, H. C. Nute, Miner Swick, Wm. Owsley, T. B. Odeneal (37), J. W. Rayburn, J. W. Stewart, Mary Stewart and Martin Williams.

As a result of this action, the committee decided that nine men, whom they named, had voted illegally and that Alexander and Bellinger were entitled to seats in the legislature from Benton county. C. B. Bellinger was sworn in, September 22, and R. A. Bensell was allowed his mileage and per diem expenses. Benton county's senator that year was J. R. Bayley. Hon. B. F. Burch, president of the senate, was "college agent" for Corvallis College at that time, and W. W. Moreland, then head of the primary department at the college, was a clerk in the House. Benton county was well represented.

It was a somewhat unruly session of the legislature that did some peculiar things. They passed a resolution requesting the resignations of U. S. Senators Geo. H. Williams and H. W. Corbett from Oregon because these Senators had supported the reconstruction measures in the U. S. Senate which returned the resolutions to both houses of the Oregon legislature (11) by a vote of more than three to one.

College Wins Endowment

George L. Woods, Republican governor, 1866-70, in his message to the legislature called attention to the fact (as Governor Gibbs had done) that this was the last regular session during which Oregon could accept the offer of the support of an agricultural college in Oregon. Mr. John G. Flook, representative from Douglas county, became chairman of a committee of three to investigate. They submitted a bill which was passed with little change, October 22, 1868, when it became effective as it carried an emergency clause. It had been delayed for some time in the Senate.

"This delay," said Mr. Flook in discussing it some years later, "was owing somewhat to the land grant fight between the two railroads under construction through the state from Portland to California. The agricultural bill . . . was not opposed in principle, but various institutions over the state sought it until the state might be ready to take it over. The president of Willamette University was a determined seeker for his school, and of course these institutions had their followers in the members of those counties in which schools were located. The representative from Benton county . . . had a laudable desire to confer a favor on his own county. Being of the majority party, he experienced little

trouble in striking out the words (4a) Willamette University and inserting Corvallis College . . .

"In passing I will say that this session was rather turbulent. We had all taken the oath to support the Constitution yet the legislature turned around and voted to repeal the 14th Constitutional amendment, which had been previously ratified by the required number of states and was a part of the Constitution. . . ." (When the Democrats prolonged the session beyond the 40-day limit to 43 days trying to pass a Gerrymandering bill to redistrict the state, about 15 Republicans (35b) resigned in a body, leaving the House without a quorum and unable to pay their own expenses or even to adjourn.) It seems deeply regrettable that the courteous legislators who so compliantly voted to locate the agricultural college in Benton county should have been deprived of their pay for the entire session.

The Location Act

An Act to secure the locations of the Lands Donated by Congress to the State for an Agricultural College, and to establish (10s) such College.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Sec. 1. That J. F. Miller, J. H. Douthit, and J. C. Avery are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners, with power—

a To locate all lands to which this State is entitled by Act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College; and as soon as such locations are made, to report the same to the Secretary of State.

b To take into consideration the further organization and perfection of a plan for the permanent establishment of such College, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress making such donation, and report the same to the Governor by the first day of August, 1870.

c To fill all vacancies in the College by appointment, that may occur in any Senatorial district under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. That until other provisions are made, the Corvallis College is hereby designated and adpoted as the Agricultural College in which all students sent under the provisions of this Act shall be instructed in all the arts, sciences, and other studies, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress making such donation.

Sec. 3. Each State Senator is hereby authorized and empowered to select one student, not less than sixteen years of age, who shall be received by the Faculty of said College, for the space of two years, unless such student shall be discharged for misconduct; **Provided, however,** That this Act shall not be binding until the Trustees of said College shall adopt a resolution, and file a certified copy thereof with the Secretary of State, assenting to and agreeing on their part to faithfully carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. Upon the certificate of the President of the Corvallis College that any student so appointed is in attendance at school, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State at the middle of each quarter, to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of said College for the sum of \$11.25 for each student so attending. And it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay such warrants out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated, and a separate account of such funds shall be kept, and designated the "Agricultural College Funds."

Sec. 5. All funds paid out in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing sections, with interest thereon at ten percent. per annum, shall be refunded to the State Treasurer from the first interest that shall accrue from the proceeds of the sale of any lands located for said College.

Sec. 6. The Board of Commissioners hereby created shall make all the reports required by law, and shall receive a salary of five dollars per day for the number of rays actually employed, to be paid upon the sworn statement of such Commissioner.

Whereas, It appears that unless an Agricultural College is provided by law at this session of the Legislature, the grant by Congress will be lost, therefore this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, October 27, 1868, A.D.

Trustees Accept. The Trustees of the college met, October 31, 1868, when the following preamble and resolutions, accepting the donation made by the Legislative Assembly were read, and on motion, adopted:

Whereas, The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon did, on the 25th day of October, 1868, pass an Act entitled, "An Act to secure the location of the lands donated to the State for an Agricultural College and to establish such College, the same having been approved, October 27; and

Whereas, said Legislative Assembly did designate and adopt Corvallis College as the Agricultural College in which all students sent under the provisions of said Act should be instructed in all the arts, sciences, and other studies, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress making such donations therefore

Be It Resolved by the Trustees of Corvallis College, that said Act, with all its privileges and requirements is hereby accepted, and we promise on our part faithfully to carry out the provisions of said Act.

(Signed) B. R. Biddle, secretary. W. B. Bryan, pres. pro tem.

The board at a subsequent meeting appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing a course of study in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, said committee to report to the next session of the Board of Trustees. This Board worked in cooperation with the following one:

Appointed later in 1868 was a "Board of Commissioners on Regulations and Course of Study for the Agricultural College of Oregon," whose duties (10b) include making rules and regulations, by-laws, and courses of study for the college. This Board consisted of Gov. Geo. L. Woods, E. N. Cooke (19), state treasurer, and Samuel E. May (14), secretary of state.

Courses of Study, 1869-70

(By Woods, Cooke (17a) and May)

Primary Department

Orthography (Sanders & Willson); Reading (Willson); Writing, Mental Arithmetic, First Lessons in Geography, Object Lessons, (10b).

Preparatory Department

Reading (Willson's series); Arithmetic (Thompson & Robinson); English Grammar (Kerl & Quackenbos); History of United States; Writing (Spencerian system); Latin, first book (McClintock & Crook); Greek, first book; Natural Philosophy (Quackenbos); Astronomy (Mattison); Latin Reader, Greek Reader; Latin (Caesar's Commentary, four books); Greek Testament; Physiology, first lessons (Cutter); Elementary Algebra (Davies); Bookkeeping (Fulton and Eastman).

Collegiate Department

Freshman Class—

First term: Algebra (Davies, Bourdon); Physiology (Cutter); Composition and Rhetoric (Quackenbos); Latin (Sallust); Greek (Xenophon's Anabasis).

Second term: Algebra (Bourdon), completed; Geometry, five books (Davies, Legendre); Elocution (Russell); Latin (Ovid, Virgil); Greek (Herodotus); Classical Literature (Fiske).

Third term: Latin (Virgil); Greek (Homer's Iliad); Geometry (Davies, Legendre), completed; General History; Classical Literature (Fiske).

Sophomore Class—

First term. Plane Trigonometry (Legendre & Loomis); Mensuration of Surfaces, Heights, Distances (Loomis); Latin (Odes, Epodes, Horace); Greek (Homer's Odyssey); Zoology (Agassiz).

Second term: Spherical Trigonometry (Legendre & Loomis); Mensuration of Solids (L. & L.); Latin (Satires, Epistles of Horace); Greek (Homer's Odyssey); Political Economy (Wayland).

Third term: Surveying and Navigation (Robinson); Latin (Cicero's De Senectute et Amicitia); Greek (Xenophon's Memorabilis); Political Science (Story).

Junior Class—

First term: Analytical Geometry (Loomis); Rhetoric (Whately); Latin (Tacitus); Greek (Sophocles' *Electra*).

Second term: Calculus (Loomis); Chemistry (Porter); Logic (Whately); Latin (Juvenal).

Third term: Mechanics (Olmstead); Botany (Wood); Physical Geography; Greek (10h) (Demosthenes' *De Corona*).

Senior Class—

First term: Natural Philosophy (Olmstead); Moral Science (Wayland & Rivers); Natural Theology (Paley).

Second term: Astronomy (Olmstead); English Literature (Shaw); Geology and Mineralogy (Hitchcock); Mental Philosophy (Upham).

Third term: Analogy of Religion (Butler); Criticism (Kames); Law of Nations (Vattel); Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

There will be weekly exercises in Composition, Declamation and Original Addresses.

The **Agricultural Course** of study was arranged as follows:

First Year—

First term: Chemical Physics, and Inorganic Chemistry; Structural and Physiological Botany; First Five Books of Davies' *Legendre*, (10c).

Second term: Organic Chemistry, "How Crops Grow"; English Language.

Third term: Qualitative Analysis, Detection of Alkalies, Alkali Earth; Systematic Botany Excursions, Collections; English Language.

Second Year—

First term: Qualitative Analysis, continued; Detection and Separation of Elements; Chain Surveying, Mensuration; Geometrical Drawing; General Principles of Geology, or German.

Second term: General Principles of Geology; Vegetable Economy, "How Plants Feed"; Typographical Drawing; Animal Physiology, or German.

Third term: Geology of Oregon; Vegetable Economy; Entomology, or German.

College Rules: The rules by the Board of Trustees and the State Commissioners were said to be given more to indicate principles than to constitute a code of statutes. By these, students were required: 1. To abstain from the use of all obscene and profane language. 2. To maintain gentlemanly deportment toward their teachers and toward one another. 3. They were not to play cards or billiards or enter at any time places of gambling or drinking; or buy, keep or use in his room or elsewhere (10d) any intoxicating liquors. 4. They could not remain in college if idle or vicious, or exerting a detrimental influence on the discipline or reputation of the college. 5. Young ladies under care of the faculty, boarding in the village or vicinity, were not permitted to receive visits from young men without the written consent of parents or guardians and under such restrictions as the faculty may require.

All students were required to be punctual and diligent and to yield prompt and cheerful obedience to such traditional requirements as the faculty may at any time see fit to adopt.

Requirements. All student boarding-places must be approved by the faculty; parents of boys must name a member of the faculty as guardian for their son while attending college, with whom his funds shall be deposited; young women shall deposit their funds with the keeper of the boarding house. All persons are forbidden to trust a minor (sell to him on credit). No one living out of the county will be admitted to the classes until the tuition fee is paid (10g) in U. S. gold coin.

A daily record of merits and demerits of each student is kept available for examination by parents or guardians. Attendance by all students is required at daily religious exercises (Chapel), also at some place of worship on the Sabbath. Special conditions will be extended to clergymen. Even in 1890, under President Arnold's administration, the demerit system was still in effect. It provided that absence from recitation, drill or chapel counted 5; tardiness at

the same, 2 points; disorder during recitation, drill or chapel or about building or grounds, 3 to 5; men not in uniform, 2; being in Corvallis during college hours, 5; 50 demerits in a school year or 25 in one quarter lead to expulsion.

Donations to the library, and cabinet of natural curiosities, are solicited (10g) from friends throughout the state.

Degrees. "The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon those who complete the full course, scientific and classical; the degree of Bachelor of Science (10) on those who complete the scientific course (which omits the ancient languages). The degree of Master of Arts may be conferred in course on every Bachelor of Arts of three years standing or more, who has been engaged since graduation in some literary occupation, and has sustained a good moral character. It will be conferred only on those who apply for it at least a week before commencement and pay the required fee." Young women will be entitled to receive the same honors and diplomas as are conferred upon young men.

A Turning Point. The acquisition of the "land grant endowment" gave Corvallis College a new impetus. It went forward with a new enthusiasm. Its attention was partly turned from trying to raise a cash endowment to the problems of meeting the requirements of the gift and in adapting it to practical uses. The college had been conducted with cultural ideals in view. Now this must in part give way to the subjects related to the study of Agriculture and the mechanic arts, as agreed upon when the terms of the Morrill Act were accepted. It was a step toward the beginning of higher education by the state.

Permanent Location

The Legislative Assembly then in session at Salem, passed an Act to permanently locate the Agricultural College of Oregon at Corvallis. This action was approved, October 27, 1870, accepted by the Board of Trustees—R. S. Strahan, president; B. R. Biddle, secretary—October 29, and placed on file in the office of the secretary of state, November 2, 1870 (10j). In 1870 a newly elected governor, Lafayette F. Grover, Democrat, succeeded Geo. L. Woods, Republican, which resulted in the appointment of a new Board of Commissioners: J. C. Avery, L. F. Grover and N. H. Cranor, former legislator and prominent attorney of Albany. This group continued the rules and regulations then in use and added a few new ones, among which were:

No student will be allowed to smoke on or near the college grounds.

No student may suspend a study or change a recitation without permission.

All students over 14 will be required to sign the by-laws before entering classes.

Land Selected. The committee on land location submitted its report in 1870; most of the area chosen is in Lake county and much of it is rich, marsh land. "Instead of using the golden opportunity to acquire valuable timber lands which would in time be worth millions of money for the fund, the land committee promptly proceeded (43) to locate 89,907 acres, mostly in Lake county, which was then remote from settlements, about 10,000 acres subsequently proving to be within the limits of the Klamath Indian reservation." (Chas. H. Carey).

Although the college was the beneficiary of the land grant Act, none of the land was sold yet. Only a small part of it found sale for several years. In the midst of this dilemma, the legislature appropriated money due the college as tuition of the "state students"; also \$5000 in 1871. This did not become available (14) for over a year. When disposed of, the land yielded a fund to be loaned. Borrowers must be found. Interest, unless payable semi-annually, would not be due for a year. The first interest collected from loans must repay the money spent as tuition for state students. All of this, of course, constituted a slow process which called for and received a remarkable amount of patience.

Strangely enough, this source of income, on which President Finley had placed so much dependence, responded so slowly (14) that some of it failed to produce funds in time for use during his administration. This was one of the greatest disappointments in the history of the formative years of the college growth. It served to increase the college indebtedness. At the Columbia Conference in the fall of 1868, a college deficit of \$1050 was reported, and it was

resolved to raise an endowment of \$20,000, later \$25,000, with \$5000 extra for additional buildings; also to receive notes at 10 per cent. interest on subscription. This effort gave only partial relief, as the endowment failed to materialize.

Official. The first annual "catalogue" was issued in the early summer of 1866, to be used as a record of the first school year and as an announcement for the second, beginning September, 1866. J. H. Upton, owner and publisher (60) of the Willamette Mercury here, did the college printing. In 1872 E. M. Waite of Salem began a decade or more of printing the college catalogue. During President Finley's administration, the Finance and Auditing Committee of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College consisted of R. S. Strahan, Corvallis attorney; James A. Cauthorn, warehouseman and grain merchant here, and Adam Holder who left the Board in December, 1870.

Faculty and Students. From the fall of 1867 to June, 1872, Wm. A. Finley had served as president of the college at \$120 a month, Rev. Joseph Emery as professor of mathematics at \$900 a year. Mrs. S. E. Finley had charge of the primary department from the fall of 1868 to the spring of 1870 at \$30, later \$40, a month. During the school year, 1869-70, John McFarland conducted the preparatory department in the fall for \$25 a month, and Wm. R. Privett, a junior in the college, during the winter quarter for \$20 a month. The preparatory and primary departments (13) were not in session during the spring terms of the school years. In some years, 1870-71 for example, the college seems to have offered no primary work. From the fall of 1868 to spring, 1871, Jacob Brenner was in charge of music but his name was not on the payroll, probably because instruction was given and collections made individually.

In the senior class in 1869-70 were J. K. P. Currin and Robert M. Veatch (10b) of Cottage Grove; Charles J. Mulkey and Alice E. Biddle of Corvallis. Thomas C. Alexander, Geo. F. Burkhart, Hugh McNary Finley of Corvallis; James D. Fountain and Wm. R. Privett of Linn county; Mary J. Harris and Fanny J. Kendall of Benton county; also Emma Cauthorn, Wm. H. Holder and Mahala Stewart of Corvallis were juniors.

1871-72. Wm. A. Finley, A.M., D.D., was president and professor of languages; J. Emery, professor of mathematics; Hugh McNary Finley, A.B., professor in the intermediate department; Professor F. Rutan, department of music. In the senior class were T. C. Alexander, John B. Eglin of Benton county; Rosa Jacobs and Alonzo J. Locke of Corvallis; and James K. P. Weatherford of Linn county.

Technology Taken On. The first steps in the new direction were the introduction of physics and chemistry into the curriculum. This was followed by botany and "How Crops Grow," with botanical field study and collecting trips. Although apparatus and reagents were not abundant, some work in qualitative analysis was undertaken, as well as testing for alkalies and alkaline earths. Mensuration and land surveying were taught and beginnings seem to have been made in vegetable gardening and in the study of injurious insects. Most of these subjects had been taught or demonstrated to some extent before June, 1870.

The Purchase of the College Farm

The Morrill Act of 1862 required that each college receiving the land grant endowment it provided should own at least 35 acres of land for use in experimental farming. As a means to this end, the commercial department contemplated, advertised by the college for this year (13a), was not established and the preparatory school was omitted for the year, 1870-71. Instead Wm. W. Moreland, from December 19, 1870, to June 29, 1871, at \$80 a month, served as "professor of natural science (13c) and practical agriculture."

During a considerable portion of 1870, subscriptions for the money to buy a college farm had been solicited with fairly good success by W. A. Finley, W. W. Moreland, J. R. Bayley, Judson S. Palmer, B. R. Biddle, Joseph Emery and several others. By March, 1871, the major part of the \$4500 necessary for the proposed purchase had been subscribed and the farm of 34.85 acres was bought from George and Elizabeth Jane Roberts. It includes what is now known as "the lower campus" as well as "the hill" on which Benton hall is located and a small area westward from it, extending approximately to the north-south driveway

there. The selection of this and its purchase were largely due to the enterprising efforts of Professor Moreland. The members of the Board of Trustees who authorized the transaction were: R. S. Strahan, acting president; B. R. Biddle, secretary; W. A. Finley, J. Emery, Alfred Cauthorn, Joseph Liggett and J. C. Avery. D. A. Lancaster and John Kelsay signed as witnesses.

Terms. By the terms agreed upon, the price was to be paid in three equal instalments: one-third cash (30), and the remainder at the end of each of the two succeeding years, with interest on unpaid balances at one per cent. a month. In practice, however, payments of \$300 each were made on April 12 and May 10, 1873; of \$200 each on November 4, 1873, and March 27, 1874; of \$100 (30) August 27, 1874, and \$38, April 10, 1875. To collect the money subscribed was not an easy task but Messrs. Palmer, Finley and Emery succeeded in getting enough of it (29) to make the cash payment, receiving therefor a 10 per cent. commission. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 5, 1873, reports showed (29) that \$1100 remained to be paid on the college farm. President Arnold and Professor Emery (49) each gave \$50, and after some discussion, Rev. J. S. Wooley said he could raise the remainder in parts of the county not yet visited for this purpose.

Contributors. On the roster of earliest subscribers (29) to the college farm fund, 1870-71, were: D. Carlisle, Jo. Hunt, Ira Hunter, J. T. Phillips, Thos. Graham and T. E. Cauthorn; those who gave \$10 each, Wm. Bennett, Wm. Fleidner, Hugh Herron, Robt. Herron, James Martin, R. Y. McCune, Geo. Mercer, D. B. Mulkey, A. Purdy, Prier Scott, L. Stanford, Daniel Striker, H. Warrior and A. J. Young; \$20 each, R. L. Buchanan, James A. Cauthorn, Abe Eglin, Manuel Hight, M. Jacobs, A. Johnson, Wm. Martzel; \$25 each, N. P. Briggs, John Harris and B. T. Taylor; (J.W.) Williams & Co., \$30; \$50 each, P. Avery, John Bennett, F. A. Chenoweth, Chas. Gaylord, G. W. Houcke, W. W. Moreland, W. G. Porter, Casper Rickard, Geo. Roberts, R. S. Strahan, and Allen & Woodward; John Rickard, \$70; \$100 each, J. R. Bayley, S. T. Brown, Haman Lewis, Jos. Liggett, A. N. Locke, John M. Osburn, and A. J. Thayer; \$200 each, J. C. Avery, Joseph Emery, W. A. Finley and J. S. Palmer; Greenberry (also Green B.) Smith, \$500.

Agricultural work was begun on the college farm April 12, but the legal papers were not completed and signed until April 17, 1871. Professor Moreland conducted the farm work and agricultural instruction until the end of the school year. In the fall of 1871, this work was discontinued and the preparatory department—H. M. Finley, principal—reestablished. With inadequate funds to meet the expenses of both, the decision made shows which of the two was then considered the more important.

Local Interests. Soon after Corvallis College obtained potential aid from the state, other localities began to contemplate legislation toward a similar end. "It was a day of local interests; Salem wanted a new capitol building; Washington, Polk and Linn counties (44) were interested in securing an endowment for their local colleges; Corvallis was interested in securing a railroad to the coast; Eugene wanted a local school of higher grade to retain her young people at home." The legislature would meet in the fall of this year, 1872. What it would do toward establishing a state university was somewhat problematical. Would it combine the state college with a new school?

The President Resigns. There was a cumulative effect of the numerous increases of indebtedness, delayed receipts of anticipated income, and of other discouragements, some of which may not have been known to the public. It is said that Mrs. Finley was much dissatisfied with living in Oregon and that her influence was a strong factor in making his decision. Taken together, these may have been strong enough to turn rumors and contemplations into forebodings and apprehension. Whatever the reasons, President Finley tendered his resignation (effective in June) (12e) on May 4, 1872. Intentionally or otherwise, he avoided the approaching perplexities.

During the administration of President Finley, 1865-72, the college advanced from the academic stage to that of an institution having 14 graduates with legally conferred degrees. The term or quarter system had been established, the land grant endowment secured, the permanent location of the college made and the building and grounds beautified. The citizens of Benton county had bought the college farm which was made to pay an income of \$300 a year. It had initiated useful and instructive work in agriculture, employed

(13c) a "professor of natural science and practical agriculture," and improved the farm. It had received the name, State Agricultural College, and established the custom of publishing an annual catalog. It had provided cultural training and disseminated agricultural information among hundreds of young people in Oregon.

Financial Report of Corvallis College (June 29, 1871)
(Not including the college farm)

PROPERTY (61-1a)	
College buildings and grounds.....	\$5000.00
Chemical and philosophical apparatus.....	750.00
College library.....	100.00
Globes, maps and charts.....	50.00
Total cash value.....	\$5900.00
ASSETS(for year ending June 29, 1871)	
From tuition.....	\$3165.00
LIABILITIES (same)	
Salaries of president and professors.....	\$2733.33
Incidental expenses.....	285.82
Total liabilities.....	\$3019.15
Balance in favor of the college.....	145.85
LIABILITIES	
Robinson note.....	\$ 684.82
Salem note.....	480.00
Balance due teachers.....	400.00
Balance on incidental expenses.....	100.00
Balance on apparatus.....	50.00
Balance on repairs on buildings (about).....	75.00
Total.....	\$1789.82
ASSETS	
Balance on old subscriptions probably good.....	\$ 600.00
Balance on tuition.....	175.00
Rev. R. C. Martin's subscription for apparatus.....	25.00
	\$ 800.00
Deduct Salem note not to be paid now.....	989.82
	480.00
Balance, liabilities requiring prompt payment.....	\$ 509.82

(Signed) B. F. Burch, B. R. Baxter, Agents.

College Agents. This office, in existence as early as 1861 when Rev. O. Fisher held it, solicited subscriptions and student patronage for the college, made collections and transacted certain other business for the college. In 1866-67 Rev. J. B. Short served in this capacity, to be succeeded by B. F. Burch from fall, 1867, to spring, 1871. Rev. B. R. Baxter served with Mr. Burch during the last year and succeeded him by giving his full time during the year 1871-72, for a salary of \$1000. He in turn gave way to Rev. A. E. Sears, 1872-74. President Arnold did not think too well of keeping a man in this field, so it became vacant. In 1883 the office was called into use again. Appointed to it was Mr. J. Bell who was reappointed in the fall of 1884.

Mrs. Finley Recounts. When the newly-wedded couple came honeymooning over the ocean via steamer from San Francisco to Portland in 1866, "we were fogbound off the Columbia bar," reported Mrs. Sarah E. Finley, "but had a fine ride on the Willamette river, especially after coming around the falls at Oregon City in a little boxcar drawn by an amiable donkey along an iron-rail

railway portage to a waiting steamer above. On arriving at Corvallis, we were met at the landing and conveyed by a steady team of fine horses to the boarding-house of Reverend Finley at the northwest corner of Fifth and Van Buren streets, then the residence of John M. Osburn (15), which was our home for several years."

Afterward they lived at the southeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson, which later became the house of Mr. J. M. Nolan. "Not much was expected of the 'First Lady,'" said Mrs. Finley. "To sit pretty, entertain more or less lavishly, to substitute for teachers who were necessarily absent was the extent of our actual participation in college affairs. The bloomer was a subject of scorn, and Susan B. Anthony was a subject of reproach."

Numerous social affairs were held at the college and among the collegians. The Klimes, Jacobs and Neugasses were among the most loyal patrons of Corvallis College. The Cauthorns, Biddles and Strahans were influential friends of the college and were intimates of the members of the faculty. Mary Harris Whitby was prominent in class and college affairs. Wm. W. Moreland married Miss Alice E. Biddle of the class of 1870. Hugh M. Finley, 1871, a younger brother of President Finley, married (15) Miss Emma Cauthorn.

Rev. Wm. A. Finley, as president of Corvallis College, "was a success from the start (6a) and deserves honorable mention for his beautiful life and efficient service."

The Second Biennial Report

(By Joseph Emery, August 12, 1872)

"Most of the students appointed by the State have been in attendance during the entire two years; a few forfeited their places by prolonged absence and the vacancies were filled (16) by the State Commission as provided by law.

"Early in 1871, a farm was purchased, located near the college on the west. This was good land, well improved with neat dwelling-house, barn and good orchard. The cost with improvements made since was \$5000. Since April, 1871, practical agriculture has been carried on by students under the supervision of the faculty, including fencing, ditching, gardening and the preparation of ground for future crops. The production of the farm in the aggregate has been about \$300. The tuition received from the students during the past two years amounts to \$1800.

"To carry on the Agricultural College, and meet its imperative needs (more funds should be provided). The instruction of the classroom in this department (agriculture) has required the labor of two teachers, while the amount received from the State was not sufficient to pay the salary of one, being less than \$1000 a year. We have greatly needed a professor of practical agriculture to take charge of the students while at work on the farm, etc. This has been done, however, by the teachers after school hours, they receiving no remuneration for their extra labor.

"The department of military tactics should be organized at the beginning of the present college year (fall, 1872) and I am glad to say that Professor Arnold is prepared to take charge of this department, and fully organize it as soon as the necessary arms and accoutrements can be procured. To meet all these wants and demands, and to stock the farm with team, wagon and the necessary implements of agriculture, will require an appropriation by the legislature of not less than \$5000 a year for the next two years.

"We would earnestly recommend that the number of students of agriculture be increased to 44 at least, two for each senator . . . All experienced teachers know it takes but little more time or labor to instruct a class of 20 than one of five, especially in advanced classes. We suggest if it would not be eminently proper for the legislature to admit females to all privileges of the Agricultural College. Not an Agricultural College in the West, except Oregon, excludes females. . . . Here I name specifically Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and California. Shall we be less generous than these?

"The studies of these schools are peculiarly and preeminently adapted to women; such studies, for example, as horticulture, including the cultivation of flowers, the laying off of garden grounds and lawns—to say nothing of chem-

istry and botany. The women of the State must know how to beautify the home and cultivate the garden, and to do many other things pertaining to rural economy which perfectly befits their sex. They must have science and art to do so. Full provision should, therefore, be made (16) in the College of Agriculture."

(The first **Biennial Report** (14) was written in 1870, by Rev. A. E. Sears, president of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College.)

ARNOLD'S ADMINISTRATION

Soon after the resignation of President Finley, the Board of Trustees began the search for a satisfactory successor. The general board of bishops of the M. E. Church, South recommended Benjamin Lee Arnold, then president of Western Tennessee College at Trenton. To this position he had advanced from that of professor of mathematics previously held in the same school.

A native of Virginia, Professor Arnold, 1839-92, finished at Randolph-Macon College there in 1862 (57n) with the highest honors it conferred on a graduating student. After serving with the Confederate Army until the close of the war, he taught school in (62) North Carolina and at Emory and Henry College in Virginia before going west to Tennessee.

He was appointed by Bishop J. C. Keener, as recommended, and arrived in Oregon (61-1b) in time to be presented on August 14 at the annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South then in session at Albany.

President Arnold's incumbency as college executive may be divided into three periods: one of 11 years in which he was guided only by the counsel of the church board of trustees (regents) and a faculty of three, including the principal of the preparatory department; one of five years, 1883-88, under the watchful eyes of two boards of regents and with the assistance of a three-member executive committee of the church board; and a third period of nearly four years, 1888-92, under the suggestive influences of the state board of regents and a faculty of nine or more members.

"When I took charge of this institution in the fall of 1872," said President Arnold, "I was met by three very serious embarrassments. First, the Institution was in debt in every department. This, I may say, has been removed. In the second place, there was no money and scarcely any resources. Third, there was no chemical apparatus. There was a tolerably good supply of apparatus for physics. Of course all was paralyzed. Nothing could be done until an appropriation was made; one of \$5000 was approved on October 12 (1872). Not much (45) could be done the first year."

The Faculty. Rev. Joseph Emery, A.M., who lived until 1924 (19a), virtually unofficial vice-president, faithful co-worker with President Finley, continued in the same role with President Arnold at \$1200 a year, later \$1400, until his resignation in 1885. Alice Nesbit had charge of the music department in 1872-73, and in the spring of that year (10i) Miss Clara Watt, 1846-1930 (Mrs. G. A. Morton), taught English and (13e) French four months at \$50 a month. Prof. Hugh M. Finley, 1847-1923, continued as principal of the preparatory department until June, 1873, when he resigned to become principal of the public schools at "Shedd's," Linn county. In the fall of 1873 another man was added, making three professors to conduct the eight "schools" of the college. In B. J. Hawthorne, president of West Tennessee College, alumnus of Randolph-Macon, member of the Episcopal church, a notable veteran who had served as a captain among the forces of General Lee (20) at the battle of Gettysburg and who was with him at Appomatox, he found an excellent man who continued 11 years as professor of languages. Miss Viola Briggs (10) taught music in 1873-74.

Two departments were organized: a literary one consisting of three schools, modern languages, ancient languages, also history and literature; and a science department comprising five schools, mathematics, engineering, practical mechanical technology, physical science in general (chemistry, natural philosophy, biology, and agriculture), and moral science.

Improving. Some of the things that were so long anticipated by President Finley now began to take tangible form. The church pledges improved. Two students in agriculture were now appointed by each senator. The preparatory department, for the first time, was now kept in session during the full school year. The long-expected guns arrived and military drill became a college reality in the fall of 1872. The management of college farm affairs by foreman Joseph Liggett (called "Farmer Liggett") proved to be but little if any more successful than the similar effort of Wm. W. Moreland in 1871, and like it, was discontinued at the end of the school year, 1872-73.

Alumni. On Monday, February 3, 1873, a meeting of the graduates (then 14) of the college was held at the college building. President B. L. Arnold and W.

R. Privett were appointed pro-tem chairman and secretary respectively. The date (49a) was set (Saturday, February 8, at 4 p.m.) for the first regular organization meeting and the election of officers for the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association of Corvallis College (49b) met Wednesday afternoon, June 18, 1873, and elected the following officers: H. M. Finley, president; G. F. Burkhart, vice-president; W. F. Herrin, secretary; Oscar L. Ison, treasurer. J. K. Weatherford was reelected to deliver the annual oration and Mrs. Geo. Henkle to read an essay at the alumni meeting to be held at the close of the next school year, a practice begun at the first regular meeting. In the evening of the same day, Rev. W. R. Stewart of Salem delivered the alumni address, reported as "the crowning literary treat of the occasion." Robt. M. Veatch and Mrs. Alice B. Moreland, who were on the literary program (assigned from the previous meeting), were unable to be present, the latter because she was then living at Oregon City where Prof. W. W. Moreland was teaching in the Oregon City seminary. The announcement of these absences is evidence (definite records not found) of the previous completion of the organization as announced for February 8, and of its selection of these numbers for this program. It early became the custom of the Alumni Association to present the closing events of commencement week. The new class was received at the afternoon meeting before the election of officers. Following the annual address, a brief reception was generally held, after which a bountiful banquet was enjoyed. Sometimes the "reception," when held off the campus, included dancing.

The Preparatory Department. Miss Irene Smith, daughter of Sidney Smith, a pioneer of 1837 and one of the immortals at Champoege, was a graduate of St. Mary's Academy in Portland, who had taught at Philomath College the year before, took charge of the primary and preparatory work in the fall of 1873 at a maximum salary of \$300 a term. Miss Smith, a very successful teacher, was a native (17) of Yamhill county and married Dr. J. F. Calbreath who had received a part of his medical training in the office of Dr. J. R. Bayley in Corvallis. She held this position, as Mrs. Irene Calbreath, until her resignation (18) took effect in June, 1875.

In the fall of 1875 Professor E. B. McElroy, 1842-1901, who had been principal (17) of the Corvallis schools in 1874-75, was given charge of the preparatory department until 1882 when he became (13h) state superintendent of public instruction. In 1880-81 Wm. E. Yates aided in conducting this department. Mr. McElroy was succeeded by Rev. Bruce Wolverton, who a year later, gave way to Prof. W. W. Bristow, a former school principal at McMinnville. In the same year, 1882-1883, Miss Ida Burnett, daughter of Judge John Burnett of Corvallis, served as an assistant in this department and had charge of the primary for two years. Professor Bristow carried this work alone until 1891-92, when Mrs. Ida Burnett Callahan resumed her place as his assistant (24) which position she held until the fall of 1894, when she became principal (24) of the preparatory department, succeeding Professor Bristow. When this department was abolished in June, 1896, Mrs. Callahan became an instructor in English on the college staff.

Rules. Some of the new rules adopted in 1873 were as follows: "There will be no holidays except one or two days (10) at Christmas and these at the option of the faculty." "All communications between ladies and gentlemen on the college premises are expressly forbidden." "All students are expected and enjoined on Sunday to attend the church of their choice or that of parents or guardians." The second rule given above, in explanation of its origin, is generally credited to Miss Smith who was trained in a very strict girls' school. Although it remained in the college catalog for more than a decade, there seems to be little or no evidence that its enforcement was ever attempted after she left the college (10n).

New Buildings

With an additional full-time professor and a full year of preparatory work, the need for additional classroom space became imperative. Accordingly President Arnold arranged with Krumbine & Gilbert, Portland architects, to design "plans and specifications" for a north wing to be added to the building. Their work was completed and the bill \$225, paid in February, 1874. A number of small bills for lumber were paid during the summer, but most of it

used in the building program for that year was donated to the college by a liberal and loyal member of the board (14) R. W. Brock, who conducted a saw-mill near Brownsville. In October of the same year, J. Mason was paid \$91.75 for building a music room, located on the second floor at the end of the wing, and included in the wing, and C. A. Wallace received \$58 also "for work on the college building."

Report of Committees. About this time 1874, the old building was "re-fitted and refurbished throughout. The lower story was divided into two rooms. The first one, 30x50 feet, was used by the preparatory department; the second, 18x25 feet, was a laboratory. The upper story had three rooms: the primary department occupied the first, 35x40 feet, which was also the president's lecture room; the second room, 18x25, was used for analytical purposes; and a third one, 10x20, served (23) as a laboratory.

"A north wing 30x70 feet and two stories high has just been completed. The large room, 30x60, on the first floor, was known as the chapel. In the story above, two rooms, each 30x30 feet, served as homes for the departments of mathematics and languages respectively. There were two private rooms for the use of teachers, and a music room. There were two halls ten feet wide, each having a stairway leading from the lower hall to the one above. The classrooms were furnished with desks, blackboards, charts, maps, (23) etc. Corvallis College was also equipped with a splendid set of apparatus for the illustration of chemistry and other scientific subjects, valued at \$2500, and is capable of accommodating 300 students.

"The tower or dome of the building was ten feet square and 65 feet high. The building is located in the center of the city on a block of 12 lots, and the grounds are improved with shade trees. The farm with its improvements, worth \$5000, was enclosed by a good, solid fence, and on which is an orchard having 250 trees (23) of many excellent varieties."

The committee reported that there was "no foundation for the charge that the college was sectarian in the influence of its teaching and its board of trustees for they represented various denominations in religion, and parties in politics, all working together for the best interest of the school. The only desire of both faculty and board was to make the Agricultural college a first class institution in every respect.

The Committee recommended the "usual appropriation of \$5000 and \$1000 extra to be expended under the direction of President Arnold for the purchase of a library for the college." The faculty invited a "visiting committee to visit the college at the time of commencement." The Committee also reported that the college was "observing the letter, the spirit and the intent of the law."

"A glass house (greenhouse) is to be built (25b) this fall, 1876, when we shall be quite well equipped for the business of the college until two more teachers are employed."

Schools. The three teachers each conducted eight hours of class work daily which at first permitted the operation of only four schools: mathematics, languages, physical sciences and moral science. Within a year or two, a regroupings of subject matter made eight schools as follows: 1, mathematics; 2, ancient languages; 3, modern languages; 4, chemistry; 5, natural philosophy; 6, moral science; 7, agriculture; 8, history and literature.

With all of this classwork and the additional responsibility of teaching practical agriculture on the farm after school hours, it is readily seen that the professors were heavily overloaded. It was fortunate indeed that "grades of at least 50 per cent." were required in all subjects. To have maintained a higher minimum would have heaped additional hardships on these teachers. These men continued to work under the straining demands of this set of conditions for ten years, 1873-83, with but little difference in load caused by change or variation.

Biennial Report. In his first (third for the college) Biennial Report (1874) President Arnold said, "We have, during the past two years, had in the Insti-

tute 44 state students. Most of them are of the best young men in the state, men of fine muscle and brain, men who came here to learn; who wish to learn because they feel the need of education. The only entrance requirement is that they be 16 years of age. Some were in the primary studies when they came. Some who could not read have been taught here. This shows that some of the men cannot be put into agricultural studies when they enter college, and as some remain here only one year, some only two, they can never reach such studies."

A Farm Manager. The land of the college farm was especially well adapted to the need of the college, providing as it did, both well drained and poorly drained groups of soil as well as an ideal site for future building expansion, on an acreage of such limited extent. It comprised the lower campus of today with a western boundary just west of the location of Benton Hall.

President Arnold employed Joseph Liggett in a position similar to what we would call "farm foreman." "Farmer Liggett" as he soon became known, had been a lay member of the Columbia Conference seven years, and had served on the conference committee on education. His former home was at or near Dallas. For his services he received \$200 on February 8, 1873 and \$223.50 on May 3. Although his name did not appear among those of the college faculty in the catalog, his assignment included both supervision of student and of all other work done on the farm, and instruction in that work as it proceeded. However, this arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and soon the agricultural subjects together with the application of each to farm practices were assigned to college teachers thus adding to the work of the overburdened professors of classical subjects.

1874. A few of the activities of Corvallis College for the fiscal year beginning in the spring of 1874 (13) are the following: built north wing of college building; bought new desks and new benches for new wing, \$83; paid for "digging and furnishing well on college lot", \$76.50; bought bill of chemicals, \$175, and paid express charges on it from New York City, \$65; paid D. Drake \$84.75 for "cutting ditch" (which drained the marsh whose north shore reached the south margin of the lower part of the college farm). They also raised a crop of wheat on part of the college land.

Incorporated. On January 4, 1876, there was filed with S. F. Chadwick, secretary of state, a legal paper signed by seven members and officers of the M. E. Church South (F. A. Chenoweth, B. L. Arnold, R. W. Brock, Joseph Emery, James A. Cauthorn, A. Cauthorn and T. B. White, also by John M. Osburn and J. S. Palmer, members of no church) specifying supplemental articles of incorporation made a year earlier by Corvallis College. These articles enabled the college to expand its power and authority to "execute and deliver notes, checks, deeds, mortgages, etc., and to buy and hold property for the institution up to the value of \$500,000. It stated that its sources of revenue were four: legislative appropriations, proceeds from sales of endowment land, interest arising from sale of these lands and rent of its own property which was estimated to be valued at \$13,000.

The Bell. The bell was cast in 1860 at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, by Naylor Vickers. After completing its long, sailing vessel voyage around Cape Horn, it came up the Willamette river by steamboat and was installed in the college building, probably in the early 1860s. When the new wing was added to the building, another belfry was built above the new entrance and the bell moved into it about 1874 or 1875. In both of these positions, it was used as a church bell since services were held regularly in the building. It also served as a class-hour bell in the college, and a student, Ernest White, a younger brother of Mrs. B. L. Arnold, for several years following 1873 (13i) was paid \$15 a quarter for ringing it. In 1898 a new church building was erected by the M. E. Church South and the bell moved into it, where it remained until 1924, when it was moved into another new church building, the present U. S. O.-City structure at the northwest corner of Fifth and Madison streets.

In October, 1948, when the bell was desired for exhibition during their Centennial celebration, the two M. E. Churches having united, its secure location in an attic was made known by Mr. and Mrs. Victor P. Moses. During World War II when the Government sought the building for the U. S. O., the bell was reserved in the transfer of the property. Later the building (and the bell) came into the possession of the city of Corvallis. Dr. Geo. W. Peavy, then mayor of Corvallis, gave his permission for its removal, "if it would be done without expense to the city." This move was supervised by the late John C. Burtner, who was chiefly instrumental in recovering the bell for the M. E. Church, and hence for Oregon State college, where it was received at the Horner museum, October 19, 1949.

Student Affairs

From the earliest days agricultural students at the college were required by regulations to work one hour a day on the college farm, without pay as required in military drill. It was, however, a difficult matter to arrange a plan for this work, also for its supervision and sometimes but little effort was made toward doing so, especially by the students who seemed unwilling even with their tuition paid by the state. President Arnold said, "The faculty (47d) have not as yet (1882) been able to enforce manual labor. Students, if they work, must be paid and there are no funds for this."

Wages. Though little work was done for nothing, much was done for very little in those days. John B. Eglin, '72, worked on the college farm (13e) 60 hours in the fall of 1873, for \$3.00, or five cents an hour. The janitor work did not then, as it did 20 to 30 years later, seem to be considered appropriate for student employment. It was primarily a one-man job. In 1875-76 Sam Sing carried the responsibility for \$14 a month. A new ten dollar clock (13) aided in equalizing the hours. In 1881-82 Emma Alphin, Nettie Spencer and Christina Willard (13j) were on the payroll for work as assistants in the office. In the early 1880s, wages had risen to 10 cents an hour and by 1889 (24m) the rate had become 15 cents. Before the middle 1890s, however, perhaps as a result of the financial depression of 1892, the payment of only 10 cents an hour was resumed, a rate which continued for a decade or more.

Limits. "I regard as unjust," said President Arnold (25j), "the rule relating to intoxicating liquors and games; it punishes the student and lets the saloonkeeper go free; in other words, it punishes a youth for entering a trap which a vile man has set for him, and permits the trapper to go unpunished. This is unjust."

About 1880 the social diversions for college students included attendance at church, Sunday-school, sometimes camp meetings, picnics, (48) celebrations, singing school and writing school at Corvallis, also surprise parties and others on Friday and Saturday evenings, walking and buggyriding. If the student lived in an attic dormitory room, observed all of these and other "regulations" he must have had freedom to move only in one direction—that of the straight and narrow path.

Fraternities. The Alpha Sigma chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega was organized (57k) at the college on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1882, with officers as follows: W. Y. Masters, W. M.; W. W. Johnson, W. C.; W. H. Holman, W. S.; W. T. Locke, W. U.; J. H. Alexander, W. S. The fraternity held its meetings semi-monthly at the college in the literary society room. As it was only partially successful, its charter was withdrawn in October.

During the school year of 1884-85, the "Knights of Justice," a secret organization, was started among the college men for the purpose of teaching (51) court methods and procedure to prospective lawyers. Its officers included that of judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk of the court, bailiff, sheriff, etc., and its meetings consisted of mock trials conducted in a "kangaroo" or moot court.

The Future in Foretaste. It was in the spring of 1883, that encouraged by Prof. Bruce Wolverton and others, student activities and enterprises burst into progressive development. Journalism, intercollegiate athletics and de-

bate came into existence at the college only to be discontinued or considerably modified after a brief trial for each. It seemed that the student enrolment, the general interest, enthusiasm and financial support were insufficient to carry this meritorious outburst of college life into permanence even in the presence of the spirit and spark of inspirational activity.

Agriculture

In the field of instruction, B. L. Arnold, employed as a chemist, and college executive, also taught natural philosophy (physics), moral science, psychology, ethics, political economy, logic and its history. His work in agriculture and the mechanic arts included agricultural chemistry, soils, fertilizers, drainage, landscape gardening, and sometimes mechanical drawing.

Rev. Joseph Emery, professor of mathematics, also taught astronomy, geology, mineralogy, surveying, United States history, and some terms natural history, social science, mental philosophy and others. Among farming interests his subjects were zoology, care, improvement and history of domestic animals, stock breeding. In 1872-73 and 1873-74, bookkeeping was among the subjects offered in the preparatory department.

B. J. Hawthorne, professor of languages, ancient and modern, Greek, Latin, French, German, held classes also in history and in literature. His share of the agricultural group included botany, field collecting and mounting for the museum or herbarium, grasses, seed testing, injurious pests and "fruit culture."

Among the text-books used in these subjects were: Caldwell's Agricultural Analysis; Allen's Farm Book; Goodale's Stock Breeding; How Plants Grow, by Liebig; Downing's Fruit Culture; and Kemp's (10q) Landscape Gardening.

Reporting (1874) on their experimental work, President Arnold said: "We worked with Oran wheat, a spring variety, and Yellow Scottish oats, the first year, 1872-73. The second year we made chemical tests and experiments with spring club on white soils. These fertilizers were applied to plots of ground of the same size, the yield being proportionately indicated by differences in weight: (47) superphosphate, $10\frac{1}{2}$; horsebarn compost, 8; burnt bones, 9; spent (old) ashes treated with sulphuric acid, 11; untreated, $8\frac{1}{2}$; fresh ashes treated same, $11\frac{1}{2}$; untreated, $9\frac{1}{2}$; sulphate of lime, 12; air-slacked lime, 8. The best of these in order were, sulphate of lime, fresh acidified ashes, spent acidified ashes, superphosphate. Looking forward, he wrote, we expect to ascertain the nature of the soils of this state, to ascertain the best methods of draining and to learn the character of several varieties of wheat grown in Oregon. We can't try others till better furnished with teachers and apparatus.

Report on White Soil. "We have had made and I have made several analyses of it. As it has in it all the substances necessary to growth, I believe if thoroughly drained, well plowed, and cultivated, crops plowed under, it will produce as well as any other soil. We experimented with soda, lime, potash, and other forms and found that ammoniated phosphate is far the best fertilizer, hastening the crop (47a) and producing a larger yield. During these two years we had 95 agricultural students and additions have been made to our equipment each year.

Students Experiment. In 1876-78, several students conducted experiments with Touzelle wheat, Chevalier barley, and White Dutch oats, the object being to learn how much of each a pound of seed would produce on (a) "common grey soil in cultivation for 20 years" and on (b) "dark loam rich in humus, three years in cultivation." Another student compared the production of sugar beets with that (47b) of Mangel Wurtzels on "heavy loam without fertilizer" in plots of equal size. "Melon seeds (Pine Apple) did not come up, but cabbage large (Flat Dutch) did well," they reported.

The students in agricultural chemistry worked on these subjects: origin of various soils, their physical characters; methods of preparation for crops; means for preventing the deterioration of soils; means used to restore worn-

out soils; sources, management and action of fertilizers; meteorology in its relation to crops (47b). Some weather records were kept.

Among the agricultural subjects considered, 1878-80, were composition and analysis of soils; preparation of soils and fertilizers, modes of drainage, methods of preparing farm buildings, stock raising and fruit culture. "So limited have been our means and so uncertain the amount of money we should receive, that it has been impossible to do anything beyond giving the results of experiments conducted by Lawes and Gilbert (in England). We propose (47) to test the value of fallowing land, rotation of crops, and to learn which grasses and clovers are best suited to Oregon. Professor Hawthorne is experimenting with Lucerne (alfalfa), and I have tried to learn the extent of marl along the coast.

Alfalfa. Professor Hawthorne has tested the percentage of germination in corn, wheat and oats and has continued his work with alfalfa. On good, rich loam it grows five feet high and will stand several mowings in one season. We have tried to find (47d) a grass that would stay green all summer and alfalfa is the nearest we have come to it. He has collected about 500 specimens with 37 kinds of grasses for the herbarium, also studied with students, pests including apple and plum borers. Professor Emery has collected many geological and mineralogical specimens for the cabinet.

Degrees in Farming. In the early 1880s it was officially stated (47d) that the degree of bachelor of farming would be conferred on those who completed the two year course in agriculture as outlined at that time, also that the degree master of farming was available for those who had received the degree of bachelor of farming, "and shall have worked on a farm under the direction of some good farmer for two years." These offers were short lived and the records of the college alumni association do not give the name of anyone who ever received either of these degrees.

Chemistry and Agriculture. As a response toward the growing antipathy toward the college and on recommendation of the executive committee of the board, Edgar E. Grimm, '80, who had been taking work at the agricultural college of Michigan with the need of this college clearly in view, was appointed professor of chemistry and agriculture to begin in the fall of 1883 at \$1000 a year. He taught here for seven years.

Experiments. "Two acres of ground (47e) have been set apart on the farm for experimental purposes, an amount entirely inadequate, if experiments of any great value are to be carried on. It is to be hoped that by another year the whole farm will be used in connection with the college for experimental purposes and for giving practical instruction in agriculture. The schoolroom and the farm must be brought nearer together if theory and practice are to go hand in hand. I have found students of the agricultural class anxious to work on experimental plots . . .

Last spring a number of students furnished seeds of various kinds of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes from their respective home counties, and planted them on experimental ground. They also experimented with Texas millet, Italian rye grass, Lincoln grass and Johnson grass. In October they planted 58 plots of grasses and clovers in plots 35x12 feet. . . . During the session of 1885-86, several plots (47f) were planted with varieties of grass, clover, wheat and oats by the students. . . . I think it is very unfortunate that this department had to be discontinued for lack of funds," said Prof. Grimm.

Visitors Quoted. "The most interesting by far of the public examinations was that of the advanced class in agricultural science which was held (57j) on May 27 and lasted from early morning till late at night with the necessary interval for refreshment. The senior class of about 16 were called on in turn. They read essays and were examined on various topics such as rotation of crops, the chemical constituents of various soils, manures and fertilizers, drainage, green crops and grasses, the comparative value of different farm products, and the distinctive peculiarities and appropriate treatment of various breeds of cattle and sheep. Visiting farmers were permitted to question the students, which they did quite freely. . . ."

Ominous Apprehensions

A Dual Nature. Between Corvallis College and the subject of agriculture, a peculiar relationship existed. The regular annual catalog setting forth the college calendar, terms and conditions of admission, advantages offered by the school, etc., gave also a roster of officials and teachers, and named students and alumni, both men and women including the agricultural or "state students." It gave the courses of study but said no more about agriculture than it did of other subjects. The catalog seemed to be a general announcement to the public, to prospective students and to the church supporters of the school.

Another official publication put out biennially by the president of the college and the board of trustees was known as the Report of the State Agricultural College. It gave no data about the college in general but concerned itself entirely with the school of agriculture (one of eight, later of seven schools having equal rank) calling it also the "State Agricultural College" almost as if there were no other "schools" in the college. Among students and alumni all of the men were listed but no women. It gave descriptions and results of some of the experimental work done on the college farm, telling what was needed in funds and equipment, also reports on classwork and on other activities of the faculty.

This differentiation so expressed served to create the erroneous impression that there were two separate institutions of learning, an idea that later grew to be an unfavorable one for the college.

Above and Beyond. Almost at the moment of President Arnold's arrival in Oregon, the promoters of somewhat similar institutions were busy in other cities of the state. The legislature was in session, Benton County's representative, Benjamin Simpson, was strongly in favor of the proposed new school at Eugene, doubtless hoping to enlist in return the support of the Lane county delegation for his Corvallis-Yaquina railway bill. Many other influential people here favored the railway project and may have joined in supporting the Lane county legislation for the same reason. But the politicians . . . (44) It never came to a vote in the legislature.

Hon. R. S. Strahan, for years a staunch worker for Corvallis College, a member of its board and loyal supporter of President Finley, appeared as a member of the first board of regents of the University of Oregon in the fall of 1872. All machinations of whatever nature and from whatever source looking forward toward the same objective came to a climax when the university was about ready to open its doors in 1876. On April 3 the board of regents of the University elected as a faculty (44, p. 41) for it: Thomas M. Gatch, president; Thomas Condon, John W. Johnson, B. L. Arnold and Mary Spiller. Not to be misled by such a plan, Gatch and Arnold declined to accept. Did President Finley have mysterious premonitions of the approach of something similar to this?

Culture and Agriculture. Presidents Finley and Arnold had each employed a full time supervisor of agricultural work and each had dismissed him at the end of his first year to return to the old classical regime, thus minimizing the relative importance of the work in agriculture. The board evidently had a very poor conception of what a state agricultural college ought to be, and surely did not follow the plans of other agricultural schools.

Blinding Obstacles. Not too healthful for the success of the college was the influential fact that about one-third of the students in Latin and German in the middle 1870s were agricultural appointees or "state students." This may have been because some of them were encouraged to study the languages by their instructors, or it may have indicated that some of the students came to college for a classical education and were in school here because they could get free tuition by political appointment to the school of agriculture. The inseparable love of the languages by the faculty, their loyalty to the classical school, and the partial support of it with public money provided for instruction in agriculture, presaged a condition far short of the attainment of their

fervent hopes, prevented their espousal of the cause of statewide agricultural development that the public so badly needed, so greatly desired.

Opposition develops. The attack on the college in May, 1876, by The Oregon Statesman, Salem, a paper of statewide circulation, probably reflected, as newspapers generally do, the feeling of many of its patrons throughout the state. Divested of its most vitriolic verbiage, it was in part as follows:

"Our state constitution prohibits the use of any public funds for sectarian schools or societies . . . and that constitution was openly (50), knowingly and willfully violated in supporting this school. Corvallis College is controlled by the M. E. Church South Conference and simply permits the state to pay \$5000 a year for its support . . . The building is wholly unfit for an agricultural college, even if it were taken out of the hands of that intensely sectarian and Democratic church. Estimating principal and interest, it is safe to say that the state has added nearly \$30,000 to this concern, where there has been an average attendance of about 15 students. (Based on the "men only" report on military drill). After this expenditure, we have no college, in fact we have nothing to show for the money. . . . It is worse than useless."

In a couple of weeks attorney F. A. Chenoweth of Corvallis published a one-column article in the Statesman denying several of the accusations made by the paper and defending the college. To which the Statesman replied, "If Judge Chenoweth cannot make a better defense, the people will take judgment against him and his Democratic college (50a) at the next election." (It must be remembered that Salem was a strong contender for the college location in 1868.)

In General. Although a considerable amount of good work was being done in the college and on the experimental farm, it fell far short of the need of the state at that time. The professors, though they were trying to do what they believed to be the right thing, were not familiar with the needs of the farmers in the Willamette valley. They were doing the best they could in teaching agriculture themselves, but none of them had lived here long enough to know the agricultural conditions in Oregon which were very different from those of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, where they had lived before coming west, and none had any agricultural training. Indeed, none had time to learn much of it with his eight-hour daily schedule of class work, and other school and church duties.

Most of the land here had never produced anything but grain, mostly wheat, and its wheat-growing qualities were rapidly failing. Such problems as this condition presented had little or no recognition at the college. Hop growing, already begun, (by Wm. Wells of Buena Vista, Polk county, in 1867) and its possibilities were given no attention by the college management. So it was with numerous other problems in Oregon agriculture. The idea of farmers' institutes, started ten years later under management of a new board, was impossible with this group. The college seemed to have formulated no plans for present or future agricultural development commensurate with the obligation that had been placed upon it by giving it the land grant endowment. Its graduates, as the Statesman had charged, were becoming lawyers, teachers and business men instead of being promoters of farming and of scientific agriculture. Also President Arnold in 1876 was borrowing money at 10 and 12 per cent. interest (13m) for use at the college and on the farm. These debts continued for 12 years.

1878. The guns assigned to the college, in use very little if any, by the military department for several years, were taken by the state authorities for use against the Nez Perce Indian uprising in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. In this year, too, the legislature reduced the appropriation for the college from \$5000 to \$500 a year with the provision that it should cease after two years. Apparently in a spirit of discontent, the authorities changed the name of the school on the title page of the catalog from "State Agricultural College" back to "Corvallis College," thus again indicating a separation of the two.

Debt Again. In the fall of 1877 in order to retire a debt of \$750 for labor and materials used in constructing the north wing of the college building,

President Arnold asked the Columbia Conference to name a college agent to raise the necessary amount. At the Conference a year later, Rev. Thomas B. White, the agent appointed, reported that most of it had been provided. (61-2a, 2b).

A Professional School? In 1882 (47d p. 13) students taking agriculture at the college were interviewed by a visiting committee from the Oregon State Grange. Some of the students told the members of the committee that they did not expect to use the information they had gained here at the college in practical farming. Hon. J. T. Apperson of the Grange, also reported that he was unable to find a young man in Clackamas county who would accept his nomination to a "cadetship" in the state agricultural college. He found that a condition of indifference existed, and suggested that the cadetship be offered to the best students of the district schools.

In its report the Committee gave its decision "that there has yet been no successful attempt made on this coast to prepare young men for the occupation of agriculture, as the lawyer is instructed in law school, and the physician in medical school."

Board Thinks. The severe criticism from several sources convinced some of the members of the board of trustees (regents) and partially persuaded others, that they were falling short of public expectations and that the demands made by the public must be met in some way. The two years, 1880-82, without appropriational support was a forceful factor in developing a feeling of independence, but also in bringing them together in agreement that something definite and expressive must soon be in evidence. Strong differences of opinion arose among them as they began to realize more fully the seriousness of the situation.

By many citizens having no connection with the college, it was conceived that the chief essential difference to be desired was that of having the school in control of a board appointed by the state instead of its being directed by a church-appointed board. To accomplish this result, it was decided, if possible, to find members of the Church, or of the church board, who favored such a change and to work with them through a period of transformation in bringing it about. To some extent, this was done.

"Call a Halt." "The entertainment given in Corvallis last Friday night (52i) was in part commendable and in part disgraceful, shocking the feeling of the more refined portion of the large audience. The low, coarse performance of the minstrels in more than one of the scenes should be frowned upon by every lover of good society. I refer to the clog dance, stag dance and prize fight. Think of a dozen of our young men (mostly students) blacking themselves and half of them clothing themselves in female attire, and these young people coming out on a stage before a refined audience, representing a Southern plantation scene of Negroes and Negro wenches on a grand jam-boree and a **professor's** son playing the banjo.

"Has our agricultural college come to this? If so let us correct these evils promptly or turn it over to men who can control it and the students sent here and educated through the generosity of the state."

(Signed) "A friend (51) of the College."

Segregation? In September, 1883, at the Independence (Oregon) Conference of the M. E. Church South a petition signed by G. B. Smith, J. R. Bayley, John Burnett and others was presented by certain citizens of Benton county asking for the segregation of Corvallis State Agricultural college from the control of the Conference and of the Church. This was referred to the Board of Education of the Conference which reported that acceptance by the Board of Trustees, not by the Church Conference, was required by the establishing legislation (1868) and hence in this matter, and added that if segregation took place, Benton county would be without an agricultural college for the State would have to relocate it, and Benton county could never again reach it." (61-3a).

Dissenting. There was much dissatisfaction from numerous sources. The Oregonian joined in objecting to the use of public funds to support a private school and in the general desire (42) for a change to public management of public affairs. In its issue of September 10, 1884, it favored the separation of the State Agricultural college from Corvallis College.

Board Acts. The Board of Education (29) met during the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South at Dayton, Wash., September 8, 1884. Among the statements it approved was, "We endorse the action of the Board of Trustees in tendering the Agricultural farm (at Corvallis) to the State. As a Church, we have never claimed this property as has been charged."

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference were these:

(1) That the Board of Regents of Corvallis Agricultural College be and are hereby urged to raise \$25,000 in money or bona fide subscriptions for the erection (61-3b) of a college building on the college farm on or before the next session of the legislature.

(2) That in the event this amount cannot be raised, the Board of Regents is hereby directed to ask the state legislature at its next session to dissolve the compact now existing between the Board of Regents of Corvallis Agricultural college and the state of Oregon—to take effect at the close of the present year (scholastic), June, 1885.

A year later the minority report of the Board of Education signed by B. F. Burch, J. W. Compton and T. P. Haines was as follows:

"We, said Conference (M. E. Church South) in regular session at Albany, Ore. on September 10, 1885, hereby declare all proceedings under these resolutions (given above) null and void (61-3c, 3d) and also rescind the said resolution and all others then adopted which were intended in any way to change the previous status of this Conference toward the Agricultural department of said Corvallis College." This report was adopted by the Conference.

College Agent. This office was revived in 1883 and the incumbent reappointed in the fall of 1884. With a capable man in this position, it was fervently hoped (8d) that a new building would soon be possible. However, the money was not readily forthcoming, and the legislature convened before the amount was subscribed. Some believed that the failure was a strange one.

"... in four months after the reappointment of the Agent, on or about January 28, 1885, there was held a called meeting of the college Board of Regents, at which a bare quorum of seven members were present (61-3d, 3-e) out of a full board of nineteen members, at which called meeting a resolution was passed by a vote of four in the affirmative and three in the negative tendering the endowment of the college and control of the Agricultural department back to the State, and which was accordingly accepted by the State ... February 11, 1885. So that through his active influence with the Church, with the legislature and with the Board of Regents of which he was a member, the Agent of the Conference had in less than a year destroyed the life and foundation of the institution he was appointed by the Conference specially to strengthen and conserve."

TRANSITIONAL STAGE

Executive Assistance. In 1880 the legal rate of interest in Oregon was reduced to eight per cent. which caused the college revenue (19b) from the sale of state lands to be "seriously impaired." Also, the college was without legislative appropriations, 1880-82. In 1882 \$2500 was given by the legislature to the college for each of two years to be made available in three equal instalments, December 1, March 1, and June 1, respectively. An appropriation of \$500 for the biennium (7c) payable annually to the college on the second Monday of September was also made.

Committee Recommends. To aid in meeting the reduction of the college income, the college catalog was not issued for 1880-81, the primary department was discontinued and several other changes were made. It seems that consid-

erable carelessness had developed in regard to observance of rules and regulations, course of study and other things. Consequently the board of trustees (regents) appointed a special committee of five to study the problems of the college executive management and to report making recommendations at the end of the school year in June, 1883.

The special committee consisting of John Burnett, J. R. N. Bell, R. W. Brock, J. A. Cauthorn, R. S. Strahan with Joseph Emery as secretary, (52h) recommended that:

- "1. The rules and regulations of 1872 be printed and carefully enforced.
2. The president of the board appoint a committee of three to live at Corvallis and assist in the government of Corvallis college, to act as advisory, to have general supervision over college property, over orders for supplies, over contracting, etc.
3. They use the course of study formulated by the committee and adopted by the Legislative Assembly in 1872; that not more than two books on mental philosophy be used except for graduate students.
4. The primary department be restored, making its tuition \$5 a term or less.
5. Other rates of tuition be \$6 in the preparatory English and \$8 in the classical course.
6. The practical courses not be omitted.
7. A college catalog be printed this year and annually thereafter."

At that time the officers of the board were: B. F. Burch, pres.; J. B. Lee, vice pres.; Joseph Emery, sec'y.; J. A. Cauthorn, ass't. sec'y.; M. Jacobs, treas.; B. J. Hawthorne, collector and librarian. At their regular annual meeting, June 4 and 5, 1883, B. L. Arnold, J. A. Cauthorn and J. M. Osburn were appointed auditing and finance committee. Pursuant to the recommendation given in section two above, they also appointed John Burnett, J. A. Cauthorn and J. B. Lee as an executive committee, "whose duty is to have general oversight and management of the business (52v) upon such matters as may arise needing immediate attention during the time between the sessions of the board of regents."

They also made suggestions in the matter of erecting a substantial and commodious college building of brick on the agricultural farm. It was left in the hands of the executive committee for them to devise the manner in which to proceed in such matters with power to act in setting the plans for it.

Permanent Location and State Control

College Authorized. By becoming state senator from Benton county (1882-90), Thomas E. Cauthorn also became the sponsor of the legislation necessary in legally separating the two schools and in keeping the state agricultural college at Corvallis. This would have been much easier if one of them could have been located in a different place, which together with the fact that there was some opposition in Corvallis to their separation gave rise to the great danger that the state agricultural college might be relocated elsewhere than in Benton county. The prevention of this, required a masterful use of skillful diplomacy. The legal separation (57) was provided by the passage of Senate Bill No. 135, approved February 11, 1885, in part as follows:

"An Act to Confirm the Location of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis in Benton County, Oregon and to Provide for the Maintenance and Government thereof." It was enacted that

Sec. 1. The permanent location be and is hereby ratified and confirmed: **Provided, however,** that the citizens of said county shall erect a building on the college farm costing not less than \$25,000, by January 1, 1887, free from all debt. (At a special session of the legislature in the fall of 1885, the amount of cost was reduced to \$20,000 (57a) and the time extended to two years.)

2. The government of said college is vested in a board of regents constituting a corporation for that purpose.

3. Aboard of nine regents shall be appointed by the governor of Oregon in addition to the governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of public instruction and master of the state Grange as ex-officio members.

4. At its first meeting this board shall elect officers and appoint its committees.

5. The president of this board shall make an annual written report setting forth complete conditions and progress made, financially and otherwise, and make recommendations.

6. The course of instruction shall be prescribed by the board harmonious with the requirements of the Morrill Act.

7. Warrants are to be drawn (57b) by the secretary of state on written request of the treasurer of the board of regents.

8. Students are to be selected by the county school superintendents on recommendation of state senators and representatives. One-third of the number selected may be young women.

9. Funds for endowment, maintenance, etc., are hereby set aside from income granted, etc.

10. The board of regents shall be appointed during this session but not given charge until the building is completed and accepted.

11. When informed the governor shall inspect and accept, and the board of regents after their appointment may accept conveyance of the college farm.

12. The board is to act with the State Agricultural College Association of Citizens of Benton County to consummate the purposes of this Act concerning the building.

13. Said Corvallis College has said it would relinquish control and management of the state agricultural college; the same is hereby accepted to take affect as provided in this Act.

14. This Act shall be in force on approval by the governor.

The Two Boards. Gov. Z. F. Moody (57b) appointed the new board in time to report it to the special session of the legislature which convened in the fall of 1885. The board held meetings regularly to receive reports, watch and discuss the interests of the state in the progress of college developments. One of its first duties was that of receiving the college farm which was deeded to the new board, February 20, 1886 by the college officials. Among the other important items on its agenda was that of defending the interests of the college in the action-at-law brought against it, and that of receiving money from the United States government for the use of the future experiment station. The board was also required to take charge of the college and conduct it when it was received for the state by the governor.

In 1885-86 the board of trustees in charge of college affairs consisted of 19 members eight of whom were either ministers or local preachers respectively of the M. E. Church, South (B. F. Burch, J. Emery, D. C. McFarland, J. R. N. Bell, J. W. Compton, E. G. Michaels, R. C. Oglesby, B. L. Arnold); also of Drs. J. B. Lee and J. C. Applewhite; Judges R. S. Strahan and R. P. Boise; merchants, A. and J. A. Cauthorn and Maurice Jacobs; Pres. John W. Johnson, Eugene; E. B. McElroy, Salem; R. L. Buchanan and J. M. Osburn, Corvallis.

Faculty, 1885-86. Only Pres. Arnold of the former staff remained. Prof. E. E. Grimm, taught chemistry and agriculture; Prof. F. Berchtold, vice B. J. Hawthorne, resigned, 1884, ancient and modern languages; Prof. T. F. Campbell, mathematics, vice Rev. J. Emery, resigned, 1885; W. W. Bristow, vice Rev. Bruce Wolverton resigned, 1883, preparatory department; Mrs. F. A. Helm taught painting and drawing. The course of study adopted in 1872 and recommended by the special committee in 1883 continued in use until 1888. Nearly all of the students continued to omit most of the languages in order to finish the "scientific" course, (degree of bachelor of science) and graduate in three years.

Association Builds

The State Agricultural College Association (of Citizens of Benton County) was incorporated February 2, 1885, "To purchase own and possess lands; to receive the title of lands in trust for the uses and purposes of said State Agricultural College; to contract for and take title to all lands on which to erect said building; to purchase material, contract for and do everything necessary to build such a building and complete the same in a good workmanship manner."

The Articles of Incorporation were filed with the secretary of state, R. P. Earhart, three days later by John Burnett. Other incorporators were J. R. Bryson, M. S. Woodcock, F. A. Horning (32a) M. Jacobs, D. Carlisle, T. J. Buford, P. Avery, and J. B. Lee. Sol King and J. O. Wilson were witnesses, when the papers were filed with the clerk of Benton county, B. W. Wilson.

After preliminary solicitations among the more financially able citizens of Benton county were made, mass meetings were held and canvassing for funds continued until the amount required, over \$23,000, was assured. Others who also solicited funds with which to erect the new building, now Benton Hall, and who also contributed liberally were Thomas E. Cauthorn, W. M. Hoag, Judge R. S. Strahan, Judge M. L. Pipes, Wallis Nash. Maurice Jacobs (58) incorporator gave the first \$1000. Pres. B. L. Arnold, Col. T. E. Hogg and Greenberry Smith are also reported to have given \$1000 each.

The Association prepared the specifications for the red brick structure, let the contract, and inspected the work regularly to see that the agreement was kept during its progress. They paid all bills. When the work was nearly finished, they notified the governor of Oregon that it would be ready for presentation to the State by July 1, (1888), and made arrangements for that great meeting of acceptance which was the culmination of all of their efforts.

The Corner Stone. When the work of building was started, the Association sent invitations printed in script (in Horner Museum) to the many friends and contributors to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new building, August 17, 1887, at 2:30 p.m. Appropriate to the occasion, Hon. R. P. Earhart, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Oregon, presided during the ceremony and delivered the address. In setting the stone, he used a small silver trowel, the property of T. McF. Patton of Salem who had used it, October 3, 1873 (52u) in laying the corner stone of the new capitol building there.

Action-at-Law. Some of the outside walls of the new building were well along toward completion when, surprisingly, a lawsuit against the State Board of Regents was begun in the Circuit Court of Benton county by representatives (55) of the M. E. Church, South to nullify the deed to the college farm given nearly two years earlier and to recover the property. They employed as their attorneys James K. Kelly, a former chief justice of the Oregon supreme court, and Geo. H. Williams, a former attorney general of the United States.

The State Board of Regents, Wm. S. Ladd, president, were represented in legal matters by John Burnett, L. Flinn, M. L. Pipes and J. F. Watson, some of whom served only a part of the time. That the suit had legal merit is shown by the fact that it continued about five years. It consisted largely of a lot of legal sparring with the church group getting the better of it during the earlier part of the period.

During the progress of this litigation, the government sent its disbursements for the college to the state officials at Salem who became responsible for its allocation between the contending colleges. This required the attention of the secretary of state, of the state treasurer and the approval of the governor. It always went to the state board of regents. As late as September, 1892 (57c), the college received \$18,000 in this roundabout way.

State Accepts

On July 2, 1888, when Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer accepted the building and property for the State, he placed it in charge of the State Board of Regents (first appointed in 1885); Wm. S. Ladd, pres.; Wallis Nash, Corvallis, sec'y.; T. E. Cauthorn, Corvallis; Gov. S. Pennoyer, G. W. McBride, sec'y. of state; E. B. McElroy, supt. of public instruction, all of Salem; H. E. Hayes, master of state grange, Oswego; J. T. Apperson, Oregon City; J. W. Grimm, Aurora; John Emmett, Umpqua Ferry, W. P. Keady, Portland; J. K. Weatherford, Albany; Dr. F. A. Bailey, Hillsboro. With but few changes, this board continued for several years. In 1889-90 A. R. Shipley replaced Dr. Bailey, and was succeeded by W. A. Sample of Helix the next year. The new board retained the president and faculty of the college which opened school in the new building, Benton Hall, in September, 1888.

Corvallis College. The resignations of the members of the church board, previously presented, were accepted to take effect when the building was re-

ceived by the State. From that time forward each branch of the college had only one board. "We learn August 17, 1891, that during the past year (59) there have been two teachers employed and 60 students enrolled (at Corvallis College) with few or none at the college level. Rev. David N. Atkins served as president until December 1, 1891, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. M. O. Ligon (57m), a recent arrival from Wofford College, N. C.

Thomas E. Cauthorn. "When in 1886 the Southern Methodist Conference surrendered control of the Agricultural College to the State he (Cauthorn) foresaw the danger that Benton county would lose the institution, and with marvelous skill and energy, set to work to secure its relocation here.

"The bill reestablishing and rehabilitating it was prepared under his eye and passed both houses. Then began a work that shall link his name with the honor and glory of the college so long as the state of Oregon shall perpetuate it to her children. I think he engaged at first in this work as incident to his duties as senator, but with the ardor of his nature it soon took possession of him. It absorbed him, permeated his being, wove itself into the warp and woof of his life. He left it not in the senate chamber, but brought it home with him.

"From that day forth he became the embodied spirit of the College, and it rose and grew under the genius of his informing mind. In so saying I am not derogating from the credit that belongs to others. You who have helped him will not stay my hand when I write down that T. E. Cauthorn ranked you in that work, that he was not only your leader, but your inspiration. Honor to his name.

"In 1889 the crucial test came. The State Board had assumed control. An appropriation was asked. This was important, not only for the sake of beginning the work, but much more so, in that it was to be a pledge of the state that it would take charge of its own College and uphold it. There was a deluge of misinformation and misrepresentation—an opposition hard to combat by the very reason of its incongruous elements. It seemed a hopeless task to overcome it. I look back (53) on that contest now, marvelling, for I was then the humble chronicler of the fight.

"He went into it. He plead, he explained, he persuaded; here, there, everywhere, debating, winning friends, gathering headway, capturing the enemies, captivating them, and at last with the solid cohort that he had mobilized into an army of his own, he bore down, trampled upon the opposition and planted his banner upon the walls."

The Christian Church

Rev. T. F. Campbell, father of the late P. L. Campbell, president of the University, who had become president of Christian college at Monmouth in 1869, soon became a somewhat regular visitor here. Pres. Campbell, a native of Louisiana, courteous and affable, thorough and effective, though differing in denominational affiliations, easily formed intimate and lasting relations among the friends and faculty of Corvallis college, the youthful agricultural college, fighting hard in the struggle for existence. A popular and fluent speaker, Rev. Campbell (56a) often preached and lectured at the college here, the objectives being to prepare the way for a Christian church here, to add to the building fund of Christian college, to enlarge the circulation of his church paper, the Christian Messenger published at Monmouth and to increase the attendance and membership of the annual meeting (conference) of his denomination.

In 1873 Judge W. S. McFadden and Prof. E. B. McElroy arrived in Corvallis and were joined by their families a year later. This made an invaluable addition to the strength of the Christian church in this county. Prof. McElroy was in charge of the Corvallis public schools in 1874-75. Complaint had been made that the local agricultural college was too exclusive, selecting chiefly from its own church. President Campbell was quick to see this and to take advantage of the opportunity to suggest members of his denomination for positions on the faculty. His strong personal influence here enabled him to be successful in placing them.

In 1871 N. P. Briggs of this church gave \$25 toward the purchase of the college farm, now the lower campus, and Miss Viola Briggs taught music at the college, 1873-75. Beginning in the fall of 1875 the preparatory department of the college was continuously in charge of a member of this church (McElroy,

Wolverton, Bristow) during the full time of the actual existence of Corvallis college. Since the preparatory department was then larger most of the time than all of the other classes taken together and its students of a more plastic nature than they, it offered a great field for the use of influence among them.

In these men the Christian church was ably represented and its welfare effectively promoted. Professor McElroy, alert, accurate, effective, earned a statewide reputation as a teacher of dramatics and public speaking, first in the preparatory work and later among the college students, was leader of the Corvallis band for some time and served six years as county school superintendent before being elected state superintendent of public instruction in 1882.

A County Unit. In view of the strength of all of these and doubtless other forces working together, it is not surprising to find that an annual camp meeting of the "Christian Church of Benton County" took place in 1878 and again a year later, "near the Beaver Creek school house on Beaver creek, commencing June 26, 1879." The grounds were provided with sheds and seats. All were invited to come and camp. Doubtless this meeting continued for several years.

Addresses. Besides preaching one or more sermons each year at Corvallis, Rev. Campbell, in August, 1879, conducted a series of weekday lectures entitled, "Darwinism tried and found wanting," which increased his popularity here. In 1882 he preached at the M. E. church at Corvallis twice on Sunday, March 19, and a month later on Saturday night and twice on Sunday, March 19, and a month later on Saturday night and twice on Sunday, April 16, and on June 2, delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Corvallis college.

It is safe to say that President Campbell urged as Professor McElroy's successor in the fall of 1882, one of his own graduates, Rev. Bruce Wolverton, who was also an alumnus of the University of Kentucky, and a minister of the Christian church at Portland. Professor Wolverton, active and energetic, although here but one year, introduced intercollegiate athletics and debate at the college and aided in advancing the interest in dramatics.

A Christian Church. During the school year, 1882-83, the Christian church had preaching quite frequently and maintained at least a temporary organization. When the Benton County Temperance Alliance was organized, May 16, 1883, at the city hall, Corvallis, by representatives of some 30 groups, the delegates from the Christian church at Corvallis were Mrs. W. G. Kennedy, Mrs. E. McFadden, Mrs. W. C. Crawford and J. M. Cameron. Succeeding Prof. B. Wolverton in the fall of 1883, came W. W. Bristow with his family, who was head of the preparatory department at the college for eleven years, during several of which he served as Sunday school superintendent at the Christian church.

In 1887 came another family of equal importance to the growth of this church. It was that of Mrs. James White (Sarah Jane Turner) Burnett and two daughters, Misses Lulu, organist for several years, and Mattie, mother and sisters of county treasurer and sheriff (1892-1906) M. P. "Telt" Burnett.

A Firmer Footing. The climax came in the fall of 1885 when the former president T. F. Campbell was elected for one year to succeed Rev. Joseph Emery, resigned, as professor of mathematics at the college. While here he put the group consisting of eight or more families on a firmer foundation, and from then on during most of the years, the church (probably not chartered) had a pastor employed for part or for full time. They met in Fisher's hall, Job's theater and elsewhere. Rev. J. H. Hughes was pastor in 1890, Rev. L. I. Mercer in 1891 and Rev. A. Kellaway in October, 1892. At the time of the dedication of the new building, September 11, 1892, it was said, "This is the eighth church in Corvallis making the number of churches in the city equal to the number of barrooms."

The influence of this denomination and of the members of this church, continuously one or more on a faculty of four or five, in contributing to the progress made by the institution was second only to that of the Southern M. E. church itself. The Campbell room at the church may as well be considered an honor and a memorial to Thomas Franklin Campbell (1882-93) as to the immortal Alexander (1788-1866) and his father.

FORMATIVE PERIOD, 1888-

Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station

The Hatch Act authorizing \$15,000 a year for use in establishing and conducting an experiment station in each state was passed by Congress, and approved, March 2, 1887. The experiment station was to be conducted in connection with the state agricultural college. In Oregon there were two official boards: the church board of trustees in charge of the college, and the state board of regents whose duty it was to guard the interests of the state college and to assume charge of it when the building (now Benton hall) was completed.

Since the coming of the experiment station was unknown in 1885, no agreement between the two boards concerning it had been made. The first of the quarterly instalments was paid to the various states October 1st, 1887, but as the Oregon college was in a transitional stage, no payment was then made to it. Through the efforts of Governor Pennoyer and United States Senator J. N. Dolph, it was made clear to the U. S. Treasury department that the new board was the one to receive the money for the experiment station; so on April 25, 1888, the amount (25m) then due, \$11,250, was received by the treasurer of the State Board of Regents for the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.

Organization. On July 2, 1888, the experiment station was organized, the station council consisting of Prof. Edgar E. Grimm, director and agriculturist; E. R. Lake, botanist and horticulturist; and P. H. Irish, chemist. Immediately they set to work to use the money within the allotted time. A building 40 by 18 feet, more than half of which was covered with a glass roof (for greenhouse), in which a complete hot water system of heating was installed, was erected at a cost of some \$600. This served for seed testing, for experiments in plant propagation and in other work. It was kept at a temperature above 50°F. at night and higher by day for 60 cents a day. Rooms and laboratories for botany and for chemistry were fitted up in the main building (Benton hall), an expenditure from the Hatch fund, and experimental work with drain tile was begun on the college farm, now the lower campus. In October, 1888, the first bulletin of the Station, written by Prof. Grimm, was published. In January, 1889, Prof. E. R. Lake's bulletin, number two, on horticultural progress, plans and future needs found its way into print. The legislature then in session provided funds with which to increase the size of the college farm by 155 acres which were obtained near the college farm on the west, mostly in April, 1889, for \$14,215.40. The hexagonal horse-barn, begun the same month, (30a) cost \$1843.50, and \$175 was expended on cow-sheds.

1889-90. The opening of the new fiscal year, July 1, found the station officers as follows: B. L. Arnold, pres. of the council; E. Grimm, director and agriculturist; E. R. Lake, botanist and horticulturist; P. H. Irish, chemist; F. L. Washburn, entomologist; H. T. French, supt. of farm; W. D. Bigelow, ass't. chemist. Bulletin No. 3, October, 1889, by F. L. Washburn and E. R. Lake treated of fruit insect pests, insecticides, spraying outfits, etc. In January 1890, bulletin number four by Prof. E. Grimm gave the story of Foisy or Oregon Red Chaff wheat beginning with 1865; No. 5, April, 1890, discusses the grain beetle, etc.

Officers. In July, 1891-92, the officers of the Station were: B. L. Arnold, director; Geo. W. Shaw, chemist; George Coote, horticulturist; C. D. Thompson, supt. of farm. In the fall of 1890, 100 small plats of ground were sowed to wheat in an extensive experiment with fertilizers. About the middle of December following, a carload of drain tile arrived from the Probst brick and tile at Albany (57h) and the work of laying it was begun by students under the direction of Prof. H. T. French. In 1895-96 6000 feet of drain tile was laid (25d) on the college farm at a labor cost of \$79.92.

Printing Bulletins. Among the provisions of the Hatch Act, was a requirement that four or more bulletins be published annually by the Station setting forth the results of its experimental work. Some of the early bulletins contained papers or articles by experts on several topics respectively, which in general may be summarized in this way: wheat and its production, numbers 4, 5, and 16; vegetables, 4, 7, 11, and 15; shrubs and small fruits, 4, 7, and 12; sugar beets, 17; stock feeds and feeding 6, 9, 19 and 20; chemical analyses, 4, 6, 13 and 17; farm pests both plant and animal, and their control, 3, 10, 14,

18 and 19. The first bulletin was printed at Corvallis, the next ten at Portland which proved to be expensive and inconvenient. When the Station was able to produce the required minimum of bulletins a year, it was found that time and money could be saved by doing the printing at the college. The college and station printing plant was installed in May, 1891, and Bulletin No. 12 was one of its first products.

Farmers' Institutes. By 1888 Farmers' institutes were being conducted in various parts of western Oregon. They consisted of programs of interest to people engaged in several types of grain, stock and fruit growing, and were given by local leaders, state college professors and others. These institutes were held under the direction of T. E. Cauthorn and Wallis Nash, a committee from the board of regents, and professors Arnold, Grimm and Lake, a faculty committee. The next year professors Arnold, French and Washburn represented the faculty, and institutes were held at Roseburg, Eugene, Salem, Hillsboro and Corvallis.

By holding institutes at different places each year, a larger area was served. By the end of the series of institutes for 1890-91, nearly all of the county seat towns and some others in western Oregon and the more important ones east of the Cascades had been reached. At the turn of the century, 10 and 12 institutes were held each year with a total attendance per year of 2000 to 3000 people. The institute movement was the forerunner of the present extension service.

Faculty: In 1888 several new men came to the college with its move to Benton hall and new departments were organized. Professor W. N. Hull with physiology and drawing, a year later, was replaced by a department of zoology and entomology with F. L. Washburn as head who continued until succeeded by A. B. Cordley in 1895. Pres. B. L. Arnold taught botany for four years until the fall of 1888 when it with horticulture was in charge of Prof. E. R. Lake until he resigned in 1890. His department became two—one of botany, Moses Craig, professor, and one of horticulture with George Coote in charge. 1894 united these two subjects into one department again with U. P. Hedrick as professor. In 1896 they were again separated for two years with the same two men in charge respectively as before. Then Prof. E. R. Lake took charge of the two in one department again for several years beginning in 1898.

Of the new department in chemistry and physics, Prof. P. H. Irish was in charge until succeeded by Prof. G. W. Shaw in 1890. Several years later, 1896, physics which had wandered into the polyglot department of Prof. E. Berchtold was moved by Pres. H. B. Miller into the engineering department. Combining chemistry with physics left a department of agriculture from which Prof. Grimm resigned in 1890 to be succeeded by Hiram T. French who in turn gave way to Dr. James Withycombe in 1898. The work of each of these departments was closely interwoven with that of the experiment station and up to 40 per cent. of the salaries of some of the professors could be derived from station funds. In the fall of 1886, Prof. T. P. Branch took charge of mathematics, engineering and military tactics to be succeeded a year later by Rev. D. N. Atkins (except in military) who remained only a year. In 1888 the three subjects were taken over by Prof. John D. Letcher. Of mathematics and civil engineering he had charge from 1888 to 1895 when he was succeeded by Prof. Gordon V. Skelton.

The greatest accessions to the faculty for the year 1889 were Grant A. Covell, professor of mechanics and mechanical drawing, and Dr. Margaret C. Snell, professor of household economy and hygiene. In 1890 the appointment of W. A. Lambkin to be assistant professor of English and mathematics indicated growth in the department of English and literature of which Prof. J. B. Horner became head in the fall of 1891. In the same year Harley R. Clark and (24n) Emile F. Pernot became instructors, the former of printing and bookbinding and the latter photography and gravure. In 1891 Dumont Lotz joined the staff as assistant professor of chemistry, and a year later became station chemist. He was succeeded in 1893 by John F. Fulton, who in addition served as acting chemist of the experiment station in 1896. E. M. Belknap joined the engineering group in 1890 as laboratory instructor in wood and metal working. Following his death in 1894, E. G. Emmett assumed charge of that work which was taken over in 1896 by M. C. Phillips.

Courses of Study

Class Bells. To give class periods the same length and the same time of opening and closing, during the first four years at Benton hall, a large steel triangle (33) was used. A system of electric bells was installed in September, 1892. This electric system was operated by the janitor who in doing so pushed a number of buttons (arranged in the basement) according to schedule.

Course of Study. When the new board of regents took charge of the college in 1888, five new courses of study (45a) replaced all of those formerly offered, and leading to the following degrees respectively: bachelor of agricultural science, a three year course, B. S. A.; of mechanical engineering, four years, B. M. E.; of household economy, three years, B. H. E.; of science, four years, B. S.; and of letters, four years, B. L. In December, 1888, the board authorized eight departments of instruction, but some of them did not begin their work until the fall of 1889: 1, English and literature; 2, agriculture; 3, chemistry and mineralogy; 4, botany and horticulture; 5, mathematics, surveying and engineering; 6, modern languages; 7, commercial law, physiology, elocution, mechanical and freehand drawing; 8, household economy and sanitation.

In 1889-90 the number of students enrolled (24h, 25k) in the agricultural course was 24; in science, 17; in domestic economy, 18; in mechanical engineering, 12; in literature, 4. At that time there were 55 first year students, freshmen; 17 second year, sophomore and junior; six third year, senior; no fourth year, and six post-graduates; number of men, 105; women, 47, total, 152 including preparatory. In the "post-graduate course," the subjects were specified for all students for each of the three quarters.

Course in Agricultural Science

First Year

Fall Terms. English, Algebra, History, Bookkeeping.
Winter Term. English, Algebra, (24m), History, Drawing.
Spring Term. English, Algebra, Drawing, Elocution.

Second Year

Fall Term. Geometry, Chemistry, Zoology, Agriculture.
Winter Term. Same as in fall term continued.
Spring Term. Trigonometry, Chemistry, Agriculture, Structural Botany.

Third Year

Fall Term. Chemistry, $\frac{1}{2}$ term, Surveying, $\frac{1}{2}$; Horticulture, $\frac{1}{2}$, Roadmaking, $\frac{1}{2}$; Physiology, Agriculture.
Winter Term. Physics, Meteorology, Plant Physiology, Physiology, $\frac{1}{2}$, Agriculture, $\frac{1}{2}$.
Spring Term. Physics, Entomology, Horticulture, Political Economy.

Required for graduation in this course are two terms of shopwork: one in wood, carpentry; one in iron, blacksmithing.

In the four year Science Course, the subjects are the same for the first three years, respectively, as those given above.

Fourth Year

Fall Term. Analytical Geometry, Psychology or Language, Geology or Language, Astronomy or Language.
Winter Term. Analytical Geometry, $\frac{1}{2}$, Calculus, $\frac{1}{2}$; Constitutional Law, Rhetoric or English Literature; Language, and Business Forms and Commercial Law, optional.
Spring Term. Calculus, Logic or Language; Ethics or Language; Cryptogamic Botany and Floriculture, or Language.

Course in Household Economy

First Year

Fall Term. Same as in Agricultural Science plus Sewing.
Winter Term. Same as in Agricultural Science plus Cooking.
Spring Term. Same as in Agricultural Science plus Dairying.

Second Year

Fall Term. Geometry, Physiology and Hygiene, Botany (structural and systematic), Preserving and Canning Fruits, Language, optional.

Winter Term. Geometry, Physiology and Hygiene, Modern History, Marketing and Chemistry of Cooking, Language, optional.
Spring Term. Trigonometry or Ancient History, Horticulture, $\frac{1}{2}$; Floriculture, Dressmaking, Language, optional.

Third Year

Fall Term. Horticulture (Pomology), English Literature, Dress Making and Millinery, Language and Zoology, optional.
Winter Term. Special Hygiene, three of these: English Literature, Physics, Zoology, Meteorology.
Spring Term. Home Furnishing and Kitchen Gardening, three of these: Physiology, Logic, Zoology, Entomology, Language optional.

The four year **Literary Course**, like that in Household Economy, with which its first three years are identical, is open only to women.

Fourth Year

Fall Term. Physiology, Geology, Astronomy, Social Etiquette, Language optional.
Winter Term. Rhetoric, English Literature, Household Economy (care of sick, cooking for invalids), Language and Business Forms and Commercial Law, optional.
Spring Term. Logic, Ethics, Cryptogamic Botany, Floriculture, Language, optional.

"Mechanical Course"

First Year

Fall and Winter Terms. Same as in Agricultural Science plus shop (wood) work.
Spring Term. Same as in Agricultural Science plus Instrumental shop work (forge).

Second Year

Fall Term. Geometry, Chemistry, Botany, Mechanical Drawing, Shop work (vise and machine).
Winter. Same as fall term, but with Physics instead of Botany.
Spring Term. Trigonometry, Chemistry, Physics, Mechanical Drawing, Shop work, (vise and machine).

Third Year

Fall Term. Mechanics (Analytical), Chemistry, Analytical Geometry, Elements of Mechanism, Drawing, Shop Work.
Winter. Mechanism, Machine Design, Physiology, Analytical Geometry, $\frac{1}{2}$, Calculus, $\frac{1}{2}$; Shop work.
Spring. Calculus, Political Economy, Steam Engineering and Motors, Drawing and Design.

Fourth Year

Fall Term. Psychology, Geology, Mechanism, Astronomy optional.
Winter. Constitutional Law, Rhetoric or English Literature, Mechanics.
Spring. Logic, Ethics, Cryptogamic Botany optional, Mechanics.

Students in agriculture and engineering may take Latin, French and German in the second, third and fourth years, if not in conflict with schedule of regular course.

Tuition. In 1867-68 the faculty and board of trustees set the tuition fee at \$8 a quarter for primary work, \$10 for preparatory English, \$12 for classical. \$13 for irregular college courses, \$15 for regular college and \$17.50 for piano instruction. In 1870 there was added (10) a graduation or diploma fee of \$10 for the classical course and \$5 for the scientific. President Arnold in the fall of 1872, reduced to \$6 the fee for the primary and raised to \$8 the diploma fee for the scientific course. An incidental fee of \$2 was charged and all fees were "to be paid in U. S. gold coin." A year later, 1873, a fee of \$5 extra was required for each modern language taken.

Beginning in 1874, a laboratory fee of \$1 was charged in chemistry for material and breakage; a contingent fee of \$1 was added in 1879. Most of these fees continued in effect until the college came fully under state control in July, 1888, when the rate leveled off to \$5 a quarter (10m) or \$15 a year for each of the five courses offered, as previously set by legislation to begin then. Thus it remained until June, 1895, when all tuition and incidental fees (24b) were abolished by the Board of Regents. In 1889 the appointment system of

selecting students was continued, and all qualified applicants were admitted. During the middle 1880s, it was the custom to refund tuition for long periods of absence due to sickness.

Commercial Branches. The first board of commissioners (19) on regulations and course of study, Woods, Cooke and May, required a course in bookkeeping in the preparatory work. A commercial department was planned but not established for 1870-71. A curriculum for the college adopted by the legislature of 1872 included bookkeeping in the freshman and sophomore years but the reports do not show that classes were held in any of these subjects. Reports also have it that a professorship of commerce was established, May 24, 1880 (24p), but this seems not to have reached the catalogs of the nearest years following.

In 1885-86 bookkeeping was taught in the department of English in the freshman and sophomore years, and penmanship in the preparatory department. In 1888-89 W. W. Bristow, in charge of the preparatory, also headed the college department of "Bookkeeping and Bee Culture." Bookkeeping was offered by him during the fall term to freshmen in each of the five courses then given: agricultural, household economy, mechanical, scientific and literary. It was also offered for three terms (25h) in the sophomore year and in the senior (third) year. In agriculture three terms of farm bookkeeping, and farming and commercial law (taught by Prof. W. N. Hull) were included. In the senior (third) year, winter term, in household economy business forms and commercial law were optional; in science, business forms, constitutional law and commercial law were elective in the senior year (the sophomore and junior were combined).

Music. For many years, deriving its income from individual instruction but using the college piano which required a college fee, music was somewhat independent of the rest of the school. Soon after the state board of regents took charge, music was listed among the subjects of the polyglot "department of languages, history, drawing and music," at first without the word in the departmental name. In 1889-90 music (vocal) was given free of charge to all students who wanted it. The class met three times a week (24s) and those who took it assisted in chapel, at commencement and at other times. Prof. F. Berchtold was in charge until 1895-96 when Miss Dorothea Nash became the college teacher of music. In 1897 President Gatch placed it in a separate department with Miss Nash in charge. She also gave private instruction which aided in remuneration.

Income and Property

College Income. The Act accepting the Morrill endowment provided \$5000 a year for the college. This continued until 1878 when it was reduced to \$500 annually and ordered discontinued after two years. To this should be added \$900 to \$1500 received annually as tuition fees. About three-fourths of the cost of the college building (29) and apparatus was furnished by the Missionary Board at Knoxville, Tenn., and by members of the M. E. Church South in Oregon and California. By 1881 23,000 acres, about one-fourth, of the college land (54) had been sold at \$2.50 an acre, producing a fund of more than \$55,000 to be placed at 8% interest which, after paying the tuition of "state students," yielded only about \$3000 a year. In October, 1882, the \$5000 annual appropriation was resumed and at commencement, 1883, President Arnold announced (52) that the next school year would begin with \$4000 in the treasury. In the year 1884-85, the amount received from the state (47) treasurer was \$5066.63; in 1885-86, \$10,050.32.

Before July 2, 1888, the "Hatch" fund of \$15,000 a year had become available. More than one-third of this could be used to employ two or three more faculty members who would also do experimental work under the auspices of the experiment station. The elation over this good fortune changed to exhilaration when, in 1890, the second Morrill Act of Congress provided \$15,000 a year (25m) (first received for the year ending July, 1890) for the general use of each land grant college, to which \$1000 was to be added annually for ten years, bringing it to a perpetual \$25,000 a year by the turn of the century. The continued sale of endowment land was also increasing the college income.

In 1906 and 1907 respectively provision was made by Congress to double both the experiment station (Hatch) fund and the general college (second Morrill) fund. Each of these gifts from the general government gave rise to more

liberal appropriations from the state legislature each session, thus ushering in a wave of rapid growth and prosperity among the state colleges in 1890 and another in 1907. All of these liberal donations taken together, with the great executive ability and other qualifications of Dr. W. J. Kerr who came to the college presidency in the fall of 1907, opened the gateway of opportunity through which he and Oregon State College entered on their rapid rise to fame.

Receiving Officer. Section 1. . . . On behalf of the State of Oregon (the legislature) doth accept same (U. S. government donations of money, etc.) and doth (37c) designate as the college to receive the same, the State Agricultural College of Oregon, organized and existing under the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved February 11, 1885, entitled, "An Act to Confirm the Location of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis in Benton County, and to provide for the Maintenance and Government thereof. . . ."

"... and doth further designate and appoint the treasurer of the board of regents for the time being, appointed under and by virtue of Sec. 4, last mentioned, approved February 11, 1885, as the officer to receive said Congressional appropriations, under and by virtue of said Act of Congress." Approved, August 30, 1890.

Land and Shops. Following the Herculean efforts of Senator Cauthorn, which resulted in the appropriation of some \$30,000 in 1889, a period of growth and prosperity aided by the second Morrill Act was ushered in at the college. Early in the spring of 1889, the college bought 140 acres of land (and more later) some of which joined the college farm on the west. On this land, not in litigation, the hexagonal barn was built just in front of the location of the present Agricultural engineering building. A farmer was also employed in 1889.

The Mechanical "Hall," a two-story brick, 38 by 78 feet, was built for \$5930 just east of the site of the present library building. It was finished and ready for use during the fall term of 1889. By January 3, 1890, the opening date of the winter term, it was equipped with an engine, two lathes, a steam shaper, several carpenter sets and 10 forges in the blacksmith-shop. By the end of that school year there were 12 forges and 25 carpenter sets. This equipment was arranged about the margin of the hall and the middle left open for use in military, which department was then quartered in this building. The carpenter-shop and equipment was on the second floor.

Dormitories. Also in 1889, a dormitory for students (later named Alpha Hall) was erected near the Mechanical hall, west of it, and in 1891, a much larger one, Cauthorn (now Kidder) hall. The use of these college-owned "dorms" enabled the college to advertise (10t) a prospective student's expenses as follows: board, at \$2.25 a week for school year, \$95; tuition, \$15; uniform for men, about \$16; books, fuel, light, laundry, etc., \$24; total \$150. These rates continued for several years. In September, 1891, the college installed an electric light plant, which added to the convenience of students living at the dormitories.

Activities

Dramatics. At first the programs of the literary societies comprised little more than the reading of papers prepared in English composition. Recitations, dialogs and debates were soon added. In February, 1873, the Adelpian society held an open meeting, and in some years a public entertainment was given by the societies toward the end of each quarter. It soon became their custom to give a full evening of entertainment during commencement week. These required elaborate programs which soon included farces, plays and dramas. This phase of college work was given emphasis during the late 1870s by Prof. E. B. McElroy, principal of the preparatory department, who developed it extensively both in the preparatory and in the college, to the delight of the public and to a high degree of perfection in the art of entertainment.

Annually. In 1881 the Adelpian literary society (52k) as a part of its commencement program gave the drama, "Among the Breakers," under the management and direction of Professor McElroy, with the cast of characters as follows:

Bess Starbright	Miss Jessie Taylor	Bruce Hunter	Wm. E. Yates
Mother Carey	Miss Bertha Neugass	Clarence Hunter	Walter Wiles
Minnie Daze	Miss Eda Jacobs	Scud (a Negro)	Leo Stock
Peter Paragraph	Vineyard Brock	Biddy	Miss Ida Burnett
David Murray	David Osburn	Larry	Wm. Robnett

The entertainment closed with a pyrotechnic tableau and illumination with colored lights manipulated by Charman brothers and Wm. Y. Masters. Said the local news reporter: "The Hamlet of the whole exercise was Prof. E. B. McElroy. He was everywhere at the same time, managing, providing, assigning, encouraging. Like a general in the field, he handled his forces with care and firmness." The attendance was about 500 and the proceeds, about \$100, was added to the library fund. A good sum also was received when this drama was given a few weeks later for the benefit of the Corvallis fire company.

Intercollegiate. The practice of giving one or more dramatic entertainments annually was continued on into the 1890s. Some of those given later were: "Enlisted for the War," 1883; "One Hundred Years Ago," or "The Boys of '76," 1885; "A Soldier of Fortune," 1889; "Foiled," Christmas holidays, 1889. During the holiday season, 1892, a troupe of O.A.C. students presented "Among the Breakers" at the college here and at the Oregon State Normal School (52m) at Monmouth where they were given a royal reception.

Journalism. In the fall of 1868, the Adelpian literary society published a quarterly paper (not printed) called the "Students Offering," and the Philomathian (for women) got out one appearing intermittently and known as the "Literary Casket," written and edited by its members. During the school year, 1869-70, Hugh M. Finley was editor and Wm. R. Privett, assistant editor, of the Offering.

The GEM, a monthly journal by students (52n), made its first appearance during the early part of the week of February 4-10, 1883, with Frank S. Mattoon as publisher and Andrew T. Keesee as business manager. Said the local paper, "The first issue looks well and it is hoped the enterprise will prove a success." Its comment on the April number was equally favorable. On March 16, 1885, an amendment to the constitution of the Adelpian society was adopted providing for a paper, the "Adelpian Review" (not printed) to be read at the meetings once in two weeks. In December, same year, a standing committee was also appointed "to edit space in the city papers which through the kindness and generosity of the editors has been offered for the use of the societies." These columns began before the end of the month and continued with considerable regularity until the society disbanded in 1889.

Athletics. Prof. Bruce Wolverton, an alumnus of Christian College at Monmouth, introduced and encouraged athletic relations between the two schools, and a game of baseball was played at Corvallis on April 14, 1883, with Corvallis at the small end of the score, 7 to 23. "The Monmouth boys were accompanied by a lot of smiling damsels from their vicinity (52d) and in the evening of that day they had a very enjoyable time dancing to some pleasant music provided for the occasion." On April 28, Saturday, a return game was played at Monmouth with the result that Corvallis College "got gloriously scooped."

Similar athletic relationships were kept up for several years and a contest in field sports was announced, but was prevented by unfavorable weather. On Saturday, May 17, 1890, a game of baseball played by the two teams at Monmouth resulted as before, 32 to 22. Prof. E. R. Lake, one of the coaches of the State College team, served as umpire on this occasion. Early in April, 1891, a fine baseball diamond was prepared on the lower campus and "a splendid pitcher," George Denman (52g), and two men "with power and cleverness behind the bat," Charles Small and Asa Tunicliffe, were favorites in the reports of sporting events.

"The college Athletic Association is booming (April, 1892) and has more than two-thirds of the boys and over 30 girls as its members. . . . It has the groundwork for a fine gymnasium in the upper story of Cauthorn (now Kidder) hall (52j), and is adding to it all the time. It now has in the gymnasium a horizontal bar, two trapezes, four pair of swinging rings, a springboard, two thick mats, a tight-rope, two sets of foils and masks, a set of boxing gloves, Indian clubs, dumb-bells, etc. The outdoor sports have nearly all given way to baseball now. Football was all the rage for a while but as soon as the boys found that there is considerable hard work mixed in with it, and saw some of the handsomest and strongest men limping around and their faces all bruised from the effects of too much hard playing, they decided to leave it alone for a while . . . and to play baseball. There are among the students this year some of the best players of Bishop Scott Academy and two almost professional pitchers,

Denman and Palmer. The first and second nines practice daily, weather permitting. The surface of the diamond made by the boys on the college grounds is first-class and Mr. J. H. Harris, clothier, has kindly provided the material for the new black uniforms, bearing his initials, which the boys thankfully wear."

On Saturday, June 4 (1892), the O.A.C. baseball team defeated the Albany team at Lyons, Linn county (picnic), 19 to 9. They also played O.S.N.S. of Monmouth at the Independence picnic (52r) on the eleventh instant, and a Newport team there on June 18.

Patriotic Lore. Navy blue, the official color of Corvallis College, continued in use until May 2, 1893, when the faculty (12c) decided on "orange," which was later placed on a background of black, the color of the baseball uniform beginning in the spring of 1892. Soon after President Bloss took charge of the college (6/1/92), probably in the year 1892-93, he appointed a faculty committee to confer with students in improvising a "college cry" or yell as it was called later. As a result of this effort, "Zip bom bee, zip bom bee, O.A., O.A., O.A.C." probably during the same year, was accepted and approved by the faculty committee as the official college yell. Some (39) believe that the credit for originating this yell should be given to Gordon C. ("Don") Ray, '96, a student in engineering, while others hold (51) that Will H. Bloss is probably entitled to this distinction.

Commencement Week. This commonly began on Friday and closed on Wednesday night following.

Friday, 9:30—Public examination of classes in agriculture continued all day. In the evening the preparatory department gave a program, a practice initiated by Professor McElroy. About the middle 1870s these programs included declamations, orations and dramatics.

Saturday—The evening usually was taken by the Adelphian society for a dramatic or other entertainment.

Sunday—This was the day of the so-called "Anniversary (annual) Sermon" at 11 o'clock, generally delivered by some out-of-town ministerial celebrity or by one from another denomination here.

Monday—Ten o'clock usually found the board of trustees in session for its annual meeting; at 7 p.m. the president's address was made before the members of the board and to the public.

Tuesday—The Adelphian society commonly held an evening meeting at which the chief event was an address given by some prominent citizen of the state.

Wednesday—Today came the graduating exercises with the baccalaureate address by some prominent citizen of Oregon or by a well-known minister, at 10 a.m. It was the custom for each member of the class to deliver an oration at this time. If there were five or more in the class, several members of it gave theirs on one or more of the programs of the week so that only two or three remained for commencement day. A valedictorian (first honor) and a salutatorian (honorable mention) were selected by the faculty from the members of the class.

At four o'clock came the annual meeting for the election of officers of the Alumni Association, during which the members of the new class were presented to the association, generally by a member of the faculty. At 7 p.m. was held the annual reunion of alumni members, which was followed by a reception and refreshments.

The bill for the payment of a professional musician (13) who participated in the exercises of the week was commonly \$20 to \$30.

Alumni Officers. Through the succeeding years some of the officers of the Alumni Association were as follows: (1, President; 2, vice-president; 3, secretary; 4, treasurer.)

1873, February 3 to 8—Chairman pro-tem (49a). B. L. Arnold; secretary pro-tem, W. R. Privett. February 8 to June 18—Record not found.

1873-74—1, H. M. Finley; 2, G. F. Burkhart; 3, W. F. Herrin (49b); 4, Oscar L. Ison.

1875-76—1, John Bryson; 2, Rose Jacobs; 3, Clara Thayer; 4, Emma Thayer.

- 1876-77—1, Rose Jacobs Selling, '72; 3, J. R. Bryson, '74.
 1879-80—1, Franklin Cauthorn; 3, J. R. Bryson; 4, A. J. Locke, '72.
 1881-82—1, Wm. E. Yates; 2, Minnie W. Arnold; 4, W. C. Crawford.
 1882-83—1, S. T. Jeffreys; 3, Ida Burnett, '81.
 1884-85—1, Newton A. Thompson (57).
 1885-86—1, Mrs. Clara Eglin; 3, N. A. Thompson; 4, Ida Burnett.
 1888-89—1, Ida B. Callahan; 3, Herbert Kittridge; 4, M. S. Neugass.
 1889-90—1, Wm. E. Yates; 2, Nettie Spencer; 3, Laura Korthauer; 4, Ida B. Callahan.
 1890-91—2, Minnie W. Arnold; 3, I. B. Callahan; 4, E. E. Wilson.
 1891-92—1, J. R. Bryson; 2, Diana Newton; 3, Ida B. Callahan; 4, E. E. Wilson.
 1892-93—1, Miss Nettie Spencer; 3, E. E. Wilson; 4, T. E. Jones.
 1893-94—1, C. D. Thompson; 3, Geo. Denman; 4, Miss Mattie Avery.
 1893-94—1, R. J. Wilson; 3, C. O. Wells (28a); 4, J. C. Applewhite.
 1894-95—1, J. R. Bryson; 2, W. Frank Holman; 3, Mattie Avery; 4, Miss Nellie M. Davidson.
 1895-96—1, John F. Fulton, '92; Lois Stewart, '92; 3, Delia Gellatly Dentler, '94; 4, J. F. Yates, '85.
 1896-98—1, J. Fulton; 2, Rose Selling, '72; 3, Lettie Wicks, '94; 4, Mildred Linville (Patterson), '96.
 1898-99—1, Geo. Denman, '93; 3, Lettie Wicks.
 1899-1900—1, J. Fred Yates; 3, Helen Holgate, '93.
 1900-01—1, F. E. Edwards, '95; 2, Mary J. Whitby, '71; 3, Rose Greffoz, '99; 4, J. F. Fulton.
 1901-02—1, James H. Gibson, '94; 3, Mabel Davis Walker, '99.
 1902-03—1, Mildred L. Patterson; 2, Charles L. Johnson, '92; 3, Mabel Withycombe, '01; 4, J. G. Elgin, '00.
 1903-04—1, E. E. Wilson, '89; 2, Leon L. Hayward, '92; 3, Frances Belknap, '02; 4, Harry Buxton, '00.
 1904-05—1, E. E. Wilson; 2, Mabel Withycombe; 3, Geo. Denman; 4, F. E. Edwards.
 1905-06—1, Thomas Bilyeu, '02; 3, Edna Groves, '98.
 1906-07—1, J. F. Fulton; 2, W. H. Wicks, '04; 3, Mrs. Lucile Buxton, '05; 4, Olive McKellipe, '95.

The Lawsuit. The case had been in court and out of court. It was transferred from one court (48i) to another. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of Oregon which, after careful consideration, remanded the case back to the Circuit Court of Benton County with directions for action. This gave it a fresh start, with the legal sparring operating in high gear.

An appropriation of \$2500 (37a) approved February 18, 1889, to defray expenses of the suit, enabled the State Board of Regents to carry it forward successfully. On May 29, 1889 (30c), the State bought the college farm from the State Agricultural College. Again the case was taken (52s) before the Supreme Court of Oregon where it was finally argued and submitted in July, 1892. An opinion was handed down favorable to the state board (52t), October 5, 1892. So ended the legal struggle for the existence of Corvallis College. More and more, as the new faculty increased to about 20 in 1891-92, the former college regime was superseded by the new. Professor Grimm resigned in 1890. On the death of President Arnold January 30, 1892, Prof. J. D. Letcher became acting president and served during the remainder of the school year, until June 1.

Indirectly, however, the invisible spirit of Corvallis College lived on. Professor Emery's recommendation in 1872 that young women take practical work in gardening, landscaping and floriculture became a reality in Professor Coote's class and field work in these subjects in 1891. A veterinarian, which President Arnold had wanted to employ in 1886, was appointed by President Gatch in 1898. Professor Hawthorne's fervent hope for the usefulness of alfalfa is now

reflected in hundreds of fields of it all over the Pacific Northwest. Professor Grimm's idea of having a branch in each climatic section of the state began to mature in 1901 when the first experimental station was established near La Grande, Union county.

The College Name. Until 1868 Corvallis College had only one, its charter name. In the fall of that year, it was designated as the state agricultural college, but still was Corvallis College in the eyes of its trustees. On October 31, 1870, the state legislature acted . . . "permanently locating the Agricultural College of Oregon." In accepting the board of trustees stated that "... Corvallis College in Benton county is hereby designated and permanently adopted as the Agricultural College of the State of Oregon, (Nov. 2, 1870)." In 1873 President Arnold, on the title page of the annual catalog, used "Corvallis State Agricultural College," and Corvallis College was used as a running head in the booklet.

By 1879 and for several years following, the name "Corvallis College" had been restored to the front cover of the catalog and was used on the college diplomas. During the late summer of 1881, the school was advertised as the "Corvallis Agricultural College" and was named in the dateline of the minutes of a meeting of the Auditing and Finance Committee of the board, "Oregon State Agricultural College" (November 30, 1883). "An Act to confirm the location on the campus, and at the Hesperian Lyceum, March 25, 1892, an oration given by Percival Nash bore the title, "Oregon Agricultural College."

O. A. C. Off the campus, as early as 1889, the Corvallis Gazette, Frank Conover, editor, used the name, Oregon Agricultural College, and more frequently in 1890, one of which uses was a quotation from the (Salem) Journal, and in 1891. Beginning in February, 1892, this form of the name grew in popularity on the campus, and at the Hesperian Lyceum, March 25, 1892, an oration given by Percival Nash bore the title, "Oregon Agricultural College."

Before the middle of April, 1892, the initials O.A.C. were used twice in half a column in the Corvallis Gazette by the writer of "College Notes." On the program for Decoration day, a few weeks later, were the O.A.C. band, the O.A.C. cadets, the O.A.C. young ladies in the procession to the cemetery, and an address by Captain Bloss, president of O.A.C., was delivered by Rev. E. J. Thompson because the president had not arrived in Corvallis. On the catalog front cover, President Gatch used, "Agricultural College of the State of Oregon" with "Oregon State College" as a running head, and on diplomas, which usage was continued for many years. President Kerr changed the name to "Oregon State Agricultural College," which was used on the catalog for 1927-28, and a decade later, 1939, the usage became Oregon State College.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

John D. Letcher. Following the death of President Arnold, Professor Letcher served until June 1, 1892. During this time the name O.A.C., in its third year off the campus, came into use at the college. More freedom developed in athletics, some intercollegiate games were played. The first baseball team in uniforms appeared. The first U. S. Army officer, Capt. C. H. Warren, since 1875 was in charge of military drill.

John M. Bloss. Naturally enough, considerable growth (p.41) took place during this administration. The number on the faculty reached 21, and of graduates 46 in 1896, its last year. The number of students then, 397, remained a high record for some time as the preparatory department was immediately discontinued. The total value of college property exceeded \$167,400, and the appropriations reached \$50,000 when \$20,000, to replace college loss through bank failure in 1893, were added to the usual appropriation of \$30,000.

Printing and binding, photography and engraving, taught in 1891, were made departments of instruction in the college, and farmers' short courses were introduced to supplement and extend the instruction given in the farmers' institutes, by Dr. Bloss. Also \$300 a year was recommended for the library which then contained 2300 volumes. Literary societies and other student interests were heartily encouraged and intercollegiate, even interstate, contests were held, with O.A.C. participating.

President Bloss became director of the experiment station, in which capac-

ity Prof. H. T. French had served since the death of President Arnold. Soils, fertilizers, drainage, feeding of cattle and hogs, farm pests, etc., received attention and the production of prunes and flax was especially recommended. President Bloss made the biennial report for President Arnold and two for his own administration.

H. B. Miller, 1896-97. During this incumbency, Prof. F. Berchtold became dean of the college and his much mixed department was relieved of physics by moving this subject to the mechanical group. Miss Helen V. Crawford of Albany was elected to be head of the department of elocution created by the board, August 1.

This administration expanded the work of the experiment station and intensified that of the farmers' institutes and the short courses. With President Miller as director, the station continued to encourage special crops as successors to wheat growing; hence bulletins were issued on flax, sugar beet and prune production.

Thomas M. Gatch, 1897-1907

In this president's first year here there were 336 students; the number reached 500 in 1902, and 833 in 1906-07, when the faculty were 41, an increase of 14 during the decade. The first dean of women began her duties in the fall of 1899. In the fall of 1901, the new office of registrar was opened and that of dean of the college discontinued, the president taking over most of the remaining duties of the office.

All three-year degree courses were discontinued. A four-year course in electrical engineering in charge of Prof. E. C. Hayward was introduced in the fall of 1897; a year later, one of pharmacy in the department of chemistry with C. M. McKeilips in charge. A sub-freshman year was added in 1899-1900. In 1900-01 a four-year course in mining in the chemistry department and the new department of physical culture were the curricular features of the year. A four-year literary commerce course was offered in 1901-02; and a department of music reestablished. In the fall of 1905, the department of botany and horticulture became one of botany and (with fourth year courses in) forestry, and Prof. C. I. Lewis came to O.S.C. to head the new department of horticulture.

Chapel exercises, held daily, offered an opportunity not only for chapel services but for the president to speak directly to the students and to become well known to them, giving counsel and advice which he much preferred to do in his office. In chapel the announcements for the near future were made. Prominent citizens and public officials often were the speakers. The senior class sat with the faculty on the platform and all marched out (to piano music) when the 20-minute period was concluded.

President Gatch encouraged athletics, sports, dancing and social affairs, also literary societies (p. 54), debates, oratorical contests. The monthly *Barometer* became a weekly in September, 1906, and a cadet regiment was organized by the military department in the fall of 1904 with Cadet Colonel H. C. Darby as commanding officer.

Apperson hall was erected in the fall and winter of 1898-99 to replace the (burned) Mechanical hall. A new heating plant (smokestack still standing) was completed in October, 1899, and the armory-gymnasium, now "the playhouse," was built in 1899-1900. The agricultural (now educational) building was erected in the spring and summer of 1902, and a home for young women, Waldo hall, in 1906-07.

Experiment Station. President Gatch added a bacteriologist, E. F. Pernet, to the Station staff, during 1897-98; George Coote served as horiticulturist; Moses Craig returned as botanist and other sciences were represented as previously.

As professor of agriculture, Dr. Withycombe at once adopted a constructive program. He advised that flax growing be left off, saying that a high grade of it could not be produced here, and urged that the practice of summerfallowing be replaced by growing leguminous and other nitrifying or humus-forming cover crops, and crop rotation. This called for an extensive use of field peas, vetch, alfalfa, alsike, clovers, etc., and these principles were supported by experimental work conducted at the Station.

About the turn of the century nearly 100 acres of the college farm were in

use for experimental work. Numerous experiments with feeds and feeding, ensilage, etc., with various types of domestic animals, especially with dairy animals and with dairying, were carried on. Special attention was given to fruit growing, etc., and to dealing with all kinds of farm pests and with diseases of farm plants and animals. Soil fertility and irrigation also were subjects of special investigation.

In 1901 a branch experiment station was established near La Grande, Union county, and in 1905 Prof. C. I. Lewis became station horticulturist.

Later presidents of Oregon State College are: William Jasper Kerr, 1907-32; George Wilcox Peavy, 1934-40; Frank Lewellyn Ballard, 1940-41; Francois Archibald Gilfillan (acting), 1941-42; August Leroy Strand, 1942-.

The Library

The original library of Corvallis College was that of the M. E. Church, South, primarily for the use of its Sunday-school, and consisted of 200-300 volumes of that sort of literature. Since the Sunday-school met in the college building, its library was kept there and was available for the use of the college students as well. In the annual college catalog of 1867-68, and for a dozen or more succeeding years, we find that "Donations to the library and to the cabinet of natural curiosities are solicited from friends throughout the State." These appeals were made by Prof. Joseph Emery who had charge of both books and specimens from the beginning.

From these nuclei, little by little in the earlier years but ever increasing, the college library of today and the Horner Museum have attained to their present extensive usefulness. The Legislative Joint Committee to visit Corvallis College in the fall of 1876, recommended the usual appropriation of \$5000 and of \$1000 extra to be expended under the direction of President Arnold (23) for the purchase of a library for the college. When the books were received a year later, the \$64 questions immediately became, what shall we do with them, and who shall take charge of them? The Adelpian library was probably one of the answers as it came into existence about that time and later (10k) was said to contain "some thousandes of volumes of assorted and choice literature," the result of gifts and of numerous selections which began before 1870. It was kept in the Adelpian library room, 10 or 12 feet square, and located under the belfry in the newly erected "wing" of the college building.

After the society's reorganization, September 17, 1880, its first library committee consisted of three members, Leo Stock, T. L. Charman and V. C. Brock. It had become affiliated with the Corvallis Library Association formed in 1873. In the spring of 1881, Wm. Robinett, the Adelpian librarian, called for the return to the Adelpian library by May 24 of all books due both organizations, as they wanted to have all of their books on hand before commencement, which indicated an intimate relationship between the two. During the year 1881-82 and later, numerous documents were received from the United States Commissioner of Education, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and from Hon. John Whitaker, M.C. Maps and volumes come to the library from U. S. Senators (25h) J. H. Slater and Lafayette Grover, also a series of valuable land office reports, and the "Gazette" from the U. S. Patent Office, all of Washington, D.C. A box of excellent specimens of various kinds of wood and many botanical specimens were also received from Washington. In the school year 1884-85 (10k) \$100 was spent (25g) for books for the library.

Adelpian. Annually the Adelpian society gave a public entertainment, a part of the proceeds of which were generally given to the library. Thus it continued to grow slowly but steadily during its first 20 years. Among those who served as librarians of the Adelpian Literary society were the following: 1880, J. W. Will and Leo Stock, whose assistants were F. C. Charman and H. Carter during the second and third terms; 1881, Wm. Robinett and others; 1884, E. N. Will with Miss J. Samuels as assistant; 1885, C. W. Robbins and others. Others who acted as librarians before the college moved to the present (Benton hall) building were E. E. Wilson and Clarence Avery.

When the college was "taken over" by the State Board of Regents, July 2, 1888, there was much disappointment, some ill-feeling among those who were, as they thought, affected unfavorably, by the change when Corvallis College gave way to its successor. The lawsuit to recover the farm property, then still in progress, was partially but not wholly to blame. During the church-state differences of opinion about the ownership of the property, the library was one of the lesser bones of contention.

Ownership. About the books of the city library there was no question. Concerning others the state group held that the legislature had provided for them and they therefore belonged to the state school. It also was claimed that the Adelpian society raised the cost of many of them and that some were bought by funds of the Church Missionary society of Nashville, Tenn. Each of the claims was well founded but no division had ever been made. Some of the library books were "borrowed," never to be returned, some remained on the shelves and some left for parts unknown by means uncertain. Though a few books found their way to the new college library room, the library as a whole went on an extended vacation. A year later, 1889, the Adelpian Literary society sought repose in a land where the woodbine twineth, not even providing by will for the disposition of its library.

A Central Library. Beginning in the fall of 1888, each department, as books were bought for it, took them to its own rooms. As a result several small libraries of books, mostly new, grew slowly, such as that for mechanics, agriculture, household economy, civil engineering, experiment station, the president's office. On August 26, 1890, the executive committee of the board of regents met in Corvallis. Among the things done at this meeting was an order issued "for the deposit of all books recently purchased by the various departments of the college and experiment station (57a) in one room, to which access can be had by all parties entitled to consult the books in question."

This order was really the bugle-call for the beginning of the present college library. It brought numerous responses from many directions and permanently put a stop to library vacations on the campus. Some of the borrowed books, long overdue, found their way into circulation again. It also developed that most of the books taken (secretly?) from the Adelpian library in 1888 had enjoyed a two-year vacation in the attic and in the stairway leading to the roof of Benton hall (34), now came from oblivion to take on an active life again. Motivated by a strong desire to promote peaceful relationships, Rev. H. S. Shangle, a presiding elder of the M. E. Church South, about two years later assembled (6b) the volumes remaining at the Corvallis library and as many of the others as possible and directed their delivery to the new college library.

On First Floor. This basement room, two steps below the level of the first floor, was the same size as the chapel room and directly beneath it, both extending from the front wall to the rear one in the center of the building. For 15 years or more, this room was the home of the college library which continued to grow in size and to expand in scope of service. In 1893 it contained 1950 volumes. Hon. Thos. H. Tongue and Capt. J. T. Apperson presented the library with 127 volumes and other gifts (24h) were made. By the close of President Bloss' administration, June, 1896, the library volumes numbered 2300, together with some 1200 bulletins (25c) and pamphlets, and in his annual report, he recommended \$300 a year for the library. By the end of President Gatch's term of office in 1907, there were 4000 volumes of standard works, some 10,000 bulletins and pamphlets and about 6000 bound volumes of government publications, 65 monthly and quarterly publications, 40 weeklies and dailies, and 40 more coming as gifts.

Up to this time most of the librarians had been students or "post-graduates": Clarence W. Avery, 1887-88; none the next two years; 1890-91, May Warren; 1892-93, Lois Stewart; 1893-94, W. W. Smith; 1895-96, Esther Simmons; 1896-97, Robert Golden (12b); 1897-98, L. A. Johnson; 1898-1901, A. J. Stimpson; 1901-02, L. W. Oren; 1902-08, R. J. Nichols (1854-1944), a native of Benton county.

Dr. W. J. Kerr. In 1908 Dr. Kerr, in order that the library might keep pace with the demand for its services, authorized its removal to the second floor of the same building where the chapel was used as a reading room and the stacks occupied the end northward from it. Only the office room in the northwest corner was retained on the first floor. About 1912 the south end of the second floor also was vacated for library use. The new library building was occupied in 1919 and the science wing added in 1941.

In 1908 also, Ida A. Kidder, the first with professional training for this work, became librarian. She was succeeded in 1920 by Lucy M. Lewis who in turn gave way to Wm. H. Carlson in 1945. The number on the library staff increased steadily from 1908 until in 1937 it was leveling off at 23, the number in 1950, one of whom was serving as secretary. It reached 29 in 1952-53.

The College Museum

Although a good many specimens and many collections were made by Professor Emery who taught geology, this work did not attract much attention until the new regime began in 1888. In 1891 contributions were acquired by Prof. F. L. Washburn, zoology and entomology, who advertised that the college would pay for desirable specimens prepared and sent according to instructions. They were to be directed to "The Museum of the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon." "The zoological museum affords specimens to illustrate lectures and recitations in all courses in animal biology" (Cat., 1891-92, p. 20). Additions of mounted specimens of birds were made by A. R. Woodcock, a graduate student in zoology, about the turn of the century. Numerous contributions were made by others, both earlier and later. In the early 1890s, a large collection of gold and silver minerals and ores was given to the college. Also one of fossils from Benton, Polk and Lincoln counties, mostly by Mr. John Ray of Corvallis. Wells, Fargo & Co. was then transporting free by express all museum material directed to the college.

Soon after the agricultural building was erected in 1909, it became the home of several exhibit cases; also drawers and shelves filled with museum material, some of which had accumulated from various sources over a period of years in each of several departments. Among these departments, particularly zoology and related subjects, some of it still remains for use in laboratory and in demonstrations. An aggregate of some of this material was assembled by Prof. J. B. Horner in and about the department of history on the second floor of this building. Following a few years here, the department of history and the museum were installed in the basement of the new library building, erected 1918-19. Here the museum was formally opened on February 20, 1925.

Professor Horner in 1932 retired from teaching. Thenceforth his attention was directed primarily to the museum which he personally conducted for some time. In the summer of 1933, the removal of it to the "museum building," now "the playhouse," was begun but his death came in September, before it was completed. About a year later it was named the Horner museum. It continued to grow and on April 27, 1936, it became officially known as "The Museum of the Oregon Country."

To satisfy an ever-increasing expansion in educational value for students and in display for the instruction of visitors, with more room under fireproof cover, the museum was installed on the first floor (basement) of Gill coliseum during the summer of 1950.

Literary Societies

Among the diversions—social, religious, fraternal—of the early-day business and professional men at Corvallis were the work of the lodge and that of the church. Each of these, while helpful in matters of association and brotherhood and in a personal way, was limited in the scope of its subject matter, in its methods of treatment of it, and particularly in the relations of participants who were but few, the majority having only a very small part in what was being said and done.

Aside from these there were billiards at the saloons. There were fairs, races, wild game hunting, each in its season; also other outdoor sports, and many enjoyed the freedom and recreation they offered, each making his own selection. While all of these had to do either with people or with events or both, the literary societies, one of the chief cultural influences of the early community, offered much freedom in another realm—that of the presentation, comparison and development of ideas.

The Literary Society. The Calliopian (literary) society whose object was to benefit the young men of the city and community and to establish and maintain a library was organized and began its work on February 4, 1860. It held meetings and conducted programs twice a month for the education and entertainment of its members and friends. A year later at the courthouse, the society celebrated its first anniversary with the following (3e) which, except the induction, is a fair example of its programs: Inauguration of the new president, B. R. Biddle; declamations, J. M. Finlayson, Anthony Noltner; essay, Isaac N. Smith; debate, "Resolved, that man will do more to escape punishment than to

obtain reward," by Messrs. Purdy, Bayley, Burnett, Munson, Quivy and Myers. Nearly all of the announcements of their meetings invited the public and "particularly the ladies" to attend. Other subjects debated by the group included, "Is filibustering justifiable?"; "Resolved, that the Maine law (prohibition) is more beneficial to the cause of temperance than moral suasion"; "Resolved, that no one (3d) should be allowed to vote who cannot read and write the English language." Among the members of the society were Dr. J. R. Bayley, then county judge; B. R. Biddle, prominent druggist; Judge John Burnett; Sheldon B. Fargo, sheriff; J. M. Finlayson, Isaac Johnson; Anthony Noltner, journalist and printer; Andrew Purdy, Geo. W. Quivy, publisher; I. N. Smith, attorney and civil engineer; Dr. J. W. McAfee, M. B. Starr, Presbyterian minister.

Calliope. Glancing among the pages of classical mythology, they found the name Calliope, the inspiring mythical goddess of heroic or epic poetry, of rhetoric and of eloquence. She was the beautiful-voiced chief of the nine Muses, perfection in leadership, hence the name, Calliopian. This particular goddess came by way of the Grecian cultural storehouse which had borrowed it from the earlier Egyptian mythical imaginations, a part of their civilization several centuries before the Christian era. Supplying, as it seemed to do, so many qualifications often needed and as frequently used in such an organization, this name proved to be well chosen and suggestive.

Closely following the increasing need for local government, the pioneer literary society came as a most important factor in the promotion of good citizenship. Conducted with much liberality in the actions of its members and dealing with topics of their own selection, the literary societies constituted, in the minds of many, one of the most practical features of early-day cultural life.

The Eternal Hunger. The literary society was the independent expression of a community desire for cultural growth and development, the spirit among grown-ups that brought higher education here and which made it successful. It was a manifestation of the same invincible spirit in some of the same men and in others who had previously sponsored the incipient stages of Corvallis College and which could not remain in suppression waiting for its development to mature in an educational institution. As there were then no students above preparatory standing at the "college" and as this group regularly met in the college building, so conveniently located, it became a virtual beginning of the literary and forensic efforts there.

The Calliopian society was the forerunner, the embryonic phase, the initial stage which, growing by expansion, diversification and specialization through a variety of clubs and through a great system of literary organizations, has led to the book clubs, study clubs, social-civic service clubs, the fraternities, sororities, honoraries, even the "playhouse" and some of the others of today. Since man began to express his ideas in written symbols, his literary efforts have been a most important characteristic of his civilization and an unfailing register of the degree of its advancement.

College Societies. The first literary society formed was the college itself. Said the trustees of Corvallis College, August 21, 1868, seeking to become a corporate group, we "do hereby . . . create . . . ourselves and our successors in office into a literary society, pursuant to the statute in such cases (32)" During the scholastic year, 1868-69, and probably earlier, the Adelpian and Philomathian literary societies were giving weekly programs which included debates, reading of compositions, and declamations. A year's experience, 1870-71, with only the Adelpian society at work, was sufficiently convincing that two were needed, and the following year, it and the Gamma Chi, for women, were meeting weekly as before, on Monday afternoons. This segregation came to a climax in the fall of 1873 when men and women students were not allowed to speak to each other while at the college (see p. 18). In the late 1870s, however, the Adelpian society was in the field alone as a coeducational organization, in which status it remained most of the time until the close of the spring term of 1889.

The Society Room. The second floor of the original building was three or four feet lower than the second floor of the new wing, made with a higher ceiling for a chapel room. A student, Shubel G. McCann of the class of 1880, a carpenter by trade (38), suggested that an entrance be cut from the first landing on the stairs which ascended westward in the new building, through its south

wall and joined with a part of the storage room that President Arnold had cut from his recitation room. With the president's consent, this was done by McCann, W. Y. Masters, '82, A. S. Buchanan, '85, and others, and quite a good-sized room was obtained for the society's meetings which were then held on Friday. It was furnished with chairs, carpet, etc., and used until the college moved "out on the hill."

Officers and Programs. At the last meeting of each quarter came the election of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, librarian, sometimes assistant librarian, and editor of the society paper. Committees on program, lectures, resolutions, etc., were appointed and students learned to serve by working in the usual way. As an opening feature at the regular meetings, one or more declamations generally preceded by a debate conducted with two to four members on each side. A set of judges usually consisting of faculty members or of citizens decided which was the winner. Music was seldom if ever included, except when the public was invited to attend, generally two or three times a year. Public lectures by various prominent citizens were sometimes used by the societies as a means for raising money for the library or for some other use, by charging a small admission fee. By 1880 the society meetings held during commencement week attained unusual prominence and continued to hold it.

Adelphian Reunion. During commencement week, 1883, the Adelphian society gave a drama in three acts prefaced by an opening number, a scene from "The Lady of the Lake," on Saturday evening. On Tuesday evening, June 5, the following program was given at the college chapel (52v):

Recitation, Christina Willard; address, "The Chief National Issues of the Day," by Hon. W. D. Fenton, of Lafayette, Ore.; recitation, Leo Stock; music, Prof. Edgar A. Milner.

After the program, all members of the society, with their guests, gathered at the Vincent hotel for a bountiful banquet. Mrs. Vincent was presented with a pair of handsomely painted plaques. Judge Bryson made the presentation speech, in which he told of the very high regard in which Mrs. Vincent was held by the members of this society. This was the first annual reunion of the members of the Adelphian society.

Disbands. At the end of the first year in the new brick building (33), now Benton hall, June, 1889, trained by W. E. Paul, a Corvallis journalist and former member of a traveling troupe, the Adelphians presented to the public a drama entitled, "A Soldier of Fortune," from which the proceeds were above \$100. Soon afterward some ten or more members of the society, including the treasurer, made a trip to Albany and parted with most of this amount as the expense of having a hilarious time.

Having completed 20 years of excellent service to the college, in training many a student in forensics and in the literary arts, the Adelphian society closed its doors, extinguished its lights, and did not resume activities thereafter. It had succeeded in accomplishing several ultimate objectives. It had exerted a remarkable cultural influence directly upon its members and indirectly among other college students. It had been a very useful source of supplemental literary reference reading. By slow but ever increasing accumulation of volumes, by the provision of a room, of constant and watchful care for them, it had begun, nurtured and supervised the development of the future college library, for which it had served as an effective substitute. These and other attainments constituted a meritorious remuneration for all of the experiences and vicissitudes so perfectly natural to such an organization in a lengthy lifetime.

Adelphian Roster. Among those who served as society officers over a period of years were the following. (1, President; 2, secretary; 3, librarian).

1880-81—1, A. E. Cook; 2, Aaron Vinson; 3, J. W. Will. 1, Wm. E. Yates; 3, Leo Stock. 1, Wm. Y. Masters; 3, Leo Stock, F. C. Charman, assistant. 1, Vineyard O. Brock; 2, W. Y. Masters; 3, Leo Stock, H. Carter, assistant.

1881—3, Wm. Robnett. 1884—1, D. H. Glass; 2, C. D. Thompson; 3, E. N. Will, Miss J. Samuels, assistant. 1885—3, O. W. Robbins.

1886-87—1, C. D. Thompson; 3, E. E. Wilson. 1, Harry Holgate; 2, I. J. Watson; Laura Korthauer, editor of paper.

1887-88—3, Clarence W. Avery.

Forensics. Public speaking and debating, for many years, were the chief objectives in literary society work. Beginning in December, 1885, an oration was given at every other meeting of the Adelpian society, which met weekly. This important work culminated in the college oratorical contests, the first of which was held on Monday, June 23, during commencement week, 1890, as an entertainment given by the Dialectic (literary) society. It was reported in the *Corvallis Gazette* of the week as follows:

The hall was beautifully decorated. Prof. George Coote made the flowers look like they had grown where they were standing. The hall was soon filled. Being the first oratorical contest ever held at the college, it presented a new attraction. At the time of opening, Miss Addie Bristow was seated at the piano playing a march. The vice-president of the Dialectic society, E. E. Wilson, entered the room, followed by those who were on the program. Much hearty applause was given them as they were seated. The president then announced the first oration of the evening: J. A. Jeffrey; subject, "Ancient Monuments." Following this, Miss Sarah Harris sang a solo. M. O. Wilkins spoke on the "Influence of Agriculture." Miss Leon Louis played an instrumental, preceding an address by W. A. Lampkin, entitled, "Between the Hills of Bright Rays of a Noonday's Sunlight was a Fertile Willamette Valley." Misses Mattie Avery (Mrs. J. Fulton) and Anna Allen played an instrumental duet, after which John H. Starr, fourth and last contestant, spoke on "The Power of Voice."

The judges of the orations were Joseph Johnson, Dr. J. B. Lee and "Mr. Roberts." The decisions and prizes were awarded at the meeting of the Alumni association on Wednesday evening as follows: Third prize, J. H. Starr, \$3.00; second, J. A. Jeffrey, \$5.00; first, W. A. Lampkin, \$10.00. Much credit is due Professors E. R. Lake and F. L. Washburn for their hearty support of the Dialectic society this year, and for contributing the money for these awards.

New Societies. The continually increasing desire for student activities and for freedom in social affairs found expression in the Dialectic and Hesperian (co-educational) literary societies which were organized early during the school year, 1889-90. They occupied the field and rendered excellent service (12a) until the arrival of Dr. John M. Bloss, as president of the college, June 1, 1892. In the fall of that year, the Websterian (John F. Allen, president) and the Ciceronian (E. G. Emmett, president) literary societies, both coeducational, came and began their work. Their programs, held weekly on Monday afternoons, did not differ widely from those of the earlier years or from those that came later.

Each of them, however, was divided into two chapters, and to each was assigned an equal number of students from each of the classes as charter members. Their work was so arranged that each member came on duty once in two weeks. "This literary work is required of each student in the Institution," said the catalog writer, and a number of public contests (24c) helped to enliven the interest in its welfare.

Differing slightly, having no division into chapters, the Athenian and Madisonian societies in the preparatory department played a very similar role in the student affairs of the beginners. The Dialectic seemed to have fallen permanently out of step, but the Hesperian, a voluntary literary society that met every Friday evening and which welcomed all who desired membership in it, continued to be popular and prosperous.

Required Work. The four chapters of the societies which were thus divided expanded into six in the scholastic year of 1894-95, of three chapters for each, and while they were conducted by officers elected by the students, two or more faculty members were assigned to each chapter to aid in directing its literary efforts. Each student was given a grade on the success of his exertions made in this direction, by the faculty representative present (24b) thus showing that the requirement had been met, though no other college credits were thereby earned.

Medals. A stimulating feature of this literary work consisted of semi-annual public contests in debate, declamation, original addresses, oratory, etc. The gold medal was worn by the president of the winning society in the Websterian-Ciceronian contests; and the silver one by the corresponding officer in the contests between the (preparatory) Athenians and Madisonians. These beautiful medals were provided by President Bloss at his own expense. This plan engen-

dered a strong but friendly rivalry among the contesting groups that served well to inspire excellence in their efforts (28) and a desire for further participation in similar affairs. During the school year 1895-96, there were five literary societies at the college: The Amicitia and Jeffersonian for men, and the Sorosis and Pierian for women; also the Periclean (24d) which was not sufficiently successful to continue (26) throughout the school year.

Numbers Grow. The Sorosis society was started in December, 1895, by a number of senior girls who were assisted by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, and the Amicitians held their first meeting in January, 1896. The Jeffersonian and Pierian societies were organized in February, and in December, 1896, the organization directory of the Barometer listed the Cincinnatus society, which in some ways may have supplanted the former Periclean group. This society, though very ably managed by its first president, J. C. Smith, seems not to have lived beyond the end of the school year.

Philadelphian - Feronian. The Philadelphian society, Charles H. Horner, president, started during the fall term, found its way into the directory in January, 1897, as did the Feronian group with Edith Gibson as its first presiding officer. Contributing to the Philippine military campaign a larger number of its members than any other similar group here, the "Philadelphians" came near to the point of extinction as a result. Foremost in recruiting new members (no rushing then), Robert McKee, Wm. Ray Dilley, Lawrence Stovall, E. Ray Shepard and C. H. Horner succeeded in resuscitating (14) the organization in the fall of 1898 and in restoring it to a prosperous condition.

All of these societies were semi-secret and semi-fraternal in character; their chief objective seems to have been to satisfy the social nature of college students through association in the cooperative work of such organizations. Open meetings, always well attended, were commonly held in the fall (40) to attract prospective members from among the new students. They were also occasionally held during other quarters.

Living Groups. The Sorosis club, Odessa M. Freed, secretary, organized by members of the Sorosis literary society during the late summer of 1898, rented a house and proceeded to keep a boarding and lodging club for its members. This undertaking was prompted by the successful efforts of the Amicitia society (41) in forming and maintaining a similar group for the same purpose during the previous year. These club houses also served as meeting-places for their own literary societies respectively and for numerous social affairs.

Publications. The "Hayseed," issued about the end of the school year 1893-94, was the first attempt of the students of O.A.C. to put out an annual. Austin T. Buxton was editor-in-chief; Arthur C. Lewis, business manager; Frank E. Edwards, secretary; also W. W. Smith, W. C. Williams, John F. Allen and L. W. Oren were members of its staff.

It, with the "Gem," was in reality the forerunner of the "College Barometer," which began its publication in March, 1896, with F. E. Edwards as editor. It chiefly was a literary magazine; however, the Barometer contained a few notes on student life and a directory of student organizations. This effort and its product (26) were among the most significant steps ever taken by the students of literary societies. In the years immediately following, a source of articles for publication was preferably found in the papers written for use on the programs of the literary societies, in contests, in rhetoricals, and in oratorical (local and intercollegiate) contests.

During 1897-98 with L. A. Johnson as editor-in-chief, it used a number of scientific articles taken from magazines and from various other sources, virtually constituting the equivalent of a department of scientific information: Chemistry, a Factor in Civilization, by G. W. Shaw; Science in Education, Dr. S. W. Williston; The Independence of the Military System, from Forum magazine. During the year 1899-1890, a science department was introduced by Editor-in-Chief E. B. Aldrich, and Wm. Ray Dilley, a senior in agriculture, became science editor. Charles H. Horner served as editor-in-chief in 1900-01; J. E. Johnson, in 1902-03; and Ralph C. Shepard, in 1904-05.

Specials. Souvenir editions were published as the June number of the Barometer in 1900 when the Board of Regents bought 500 copies of it for general distribution; also in 1903 and 1905. These special editions, each simulat-

ing an annual, were characterized by illustrations and descriptions of the college buildings and of the campus, and also by numerous group pictures of the members of the literary societies, athletic teams, various contestant groups and individuals and of others. They contained numerous articles depicting student life and college affairs. The Barometer was changed from a monthly to a weekly (Saturday) publication in the fall of 1906, and thus gave the news of the college and of student life in weekly summaries. It became a college daily (five times a week) in 1922; semi-weekly, 1910.

Social Affairs. With the arrival of Dr. T. M. Gatch as president of the college in the fall of 1897, the literary societies became able to include social affairs among their activities. In a faculty meeting it was agreed upon "that on unanimous request of the members of any literary society, such society may be permitted to offer a short dancing program in addition to their literary exercises, if they have fulfilled all other requirements of the faculty regarding social entertainments (12a). Soon the social affairs were limited to one per quarter, and in 1909 these were put on the semester plan, the limit being two a year for each society.

The Gatch Cup. Early in the school year, 1900-01, a number of students (24j) who desired to become members of some literary society found that there was not room for them in the organizations existing then because the membership of each was limited to 30. Accordingly they petitioned the President for permission to form new societies, which was granted. Zetagathian was chosen as the name for the new one for men, and that for young women became the Utopian. In the fall of 1901, to stimulate the love of literary effort and of friendly rivalry, President Gatch provided a silver trophy which became known as the "Gatch Cup," to be awarded to the local literary society receiving the highest honors in the annual series of intersociety debates. If won three years in succession, a feat very seldom if ever accomplished, it became the property of the winning group.

The Culmination. As the college enrollment continued to increase, the number of members possible in each group was moved up to 40, but this did not long suffice to meet the ever-growing demand for more student associations. As a result, the Athenian literary society for men and the Clionian for women came into existence in the fall of 1906, making a total of ten (26) local societies of this nature. In 1910 two more societies, making 12 in all, were formed: the Adelphe for women; the Hesperian for men. The new groups, however successful in promoting literary interest and effort, served but little to aid in other ways and could not long stem the tide of cumulative strength, the irresistible trend toward greater freedom in social affairs. The great seawall, as it were, of faculty control, so long an effective barrier, was about to give way before it.

Decline. The faculty committee in charge of student social affairs in 1911 became fully aware that literary work among the societies was being neglected, and that social events were gradually replacing it. The great transformation began during the school year 1912-13, when the Philadelphians and the Feronians led off to join in forming the Mask and Dagger club, which offered special training in the dramatic arts. They were careful to avoid the wrath of the faculty by placing the men and women in separate sections after maintaining but one group at first. During the same year, the Pierians became an outdoor group without changing their name. Only half of the total remained as literary societies at the end of the year, June, 1913: the Utopian, Clionian and Adelphe for women, the Zetagathian, Athenaeum and Hesperian for men. The next year only half of these remained, and two or three years later all had vanished.

Honor Groups. To counteract the great losses in literary societies and to foster a continuing interest in literary work, the Forum was organized in the school year 1913-14, with Roy Miller as its first chairman. It became the Phi Kappa Phi, an all-college scholastic honorary in 1924. The Shakopean group began its work in 1913. It was essentially an honorary society, membership depending upon honors won in oratory or debate at the college. The Shakopean Cup was awarded by the Oratorical Association to the individual winner in forensic points. In 1918 it became a literary society (24r) to encourage public-speaking, with membership limited to 35. The Lyceum club was started in 1922 for the purpose of preparing students to give musical programs, lectures, full evenings of readings, etc.

Almost coincidental with these campus changes, and itself a part of the great social transformation in progress, the local living groups began in the middle "teens" to become national fraternities and sororities.

Military Science

The first board of commissioners (Woods, Cooke and May) appointed in 1868 to improvise a course of study in military and other work submitted the course in military separately, not as a part of the regular college course. President Finley assured the public that, "... as soon as arms and accoutrements are received from the Executive (governor of Oregon), means will be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress (14) in relation to military instruction and discipline. The successors of this board (Avery, Grover and Cranor) appointed in 1870, continued military drill and tactics in the preparatory, freshman, junior and senior years where it remained during most of (10j) President Arnold's administration. Soon after his arrival here, President Arnold (16) announced that all young men in the college were required to drill daily (see page 16) and that Lt. B. D. Boswell, 11th U. S. Infantry, would be professor of military science.

Military Drill. "The first college cadets in the Pacific Northwest were organized by Lt., later Captain, B. D. Boswell, U. S. A., in Corvallis, 1872." They were provided with muskets (22) as shown in his illustration, and the block around the college building served as a parade ground. President Arnold required that all students holding state appointments are requested to "furnish themselves with uniform (coat, cap, and pants of cadet gray cloth) which need not cost over \$16 to \$18 per suit and would better be procured at Corvallis," because the contract for them held by the college would stabilize prices and insure quality of material. Lt. Boswell had an enrollment of 64 with an average attendance of 15 at drill in 1873-74. He accounted for the low average by saying that there were no rooms at the college suitable for drill, no books on this subject available at Corvallis and that many of the students were sometimes called home to help with the work of the farm. It is believed that he served (voluntarily?) for about two years.

Arms. In 1878 with the state in need of guns for defense against the Nez Perce Indians in the Wallowa country, Gov. S. F. Chadwick, seeing that drill was no longer being conducted at the college, took its supply of arms for use in the Indian campaign. Following the summer of 1875 until about 1885 a military drillmaster was not mentioned in the annual catalog, which of course indicates that military drill was not among the college activities at that time. (38). Reports have it (51) that Professor Hawthorne occasionally conducted drill during a part of this period. In his biennial report for 1884, President Arnold stated that "We need some 60 or 70 guns. Those removed by Governor Chadwick . . . have never been returned." In a similar paper for 1886, he recommended that the legislature provide an addition of \$1200 to our present appropriation for the employment of a military man who could teach also some other branches—an unsuccessful effort.

Unassigned. The president of the United States could detail military men to serve as professors of military science at colleges or universities having a capacity to educate 150 or more students, and the secretary of war had authority to issue out of small arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the government such as could be spared to meet the requirements (25f), for military instruction and practice. They were unable to get a man assigned to that work here because only a total of 30 could be so employed at one time and that number were already assigned.

Olin J. Wimberly, A. M., in 1885-86 was listed among the faculty as professor of mathematics and tactics, but no prospectus of the military work offered was given. As T. F. Campbell became professor of mathematics, it is evident that the college (33) had no drill that year. In the fall of 1886, Prof. T. P. Branch took charge of mathematics and engineering, and was given charge of the military work at the college. He organized a company using muskets that had been (reportedly) obtained from (33) Fort Vancouver. During

the following year, 1887-88, Cadet Captain Charles D. Thompson was in charge of the military work done here.

Professor Letcher Commandant. When the college began its work "on the hill" in the fall of 1888, John D. Letcher became professor of mathematics and engineering, also professor in charge of military science and tactics. At the end of the first term, December 21, he reported that about 60 men had drilled half an hour daily (24) without arms during the quarter. He stated that the department needed 150 cadet rifles, .45 calibre, with side arms, swords, belts, bayonets, cartridge boxes and a plot of ground leveled and drained for use as a parade-ground. He formed a company with officers: an adjutant, a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants and four corporals. For the catalog of 188-89, it was written:

"The instruction in this department is both theoretical and practical and is required by Act of Congress. . . . All students not (24) physically incapacitated from bearing arms are regularly drilled in the school of the soldier and of the company, whilst cadet officers and members of the senior class study Upton's Infantry Tactics.

"Experience has also demonstrated that the drill furnishes excellent physical culture, insures regular and headthful exercise, secures a graceful carriage and dignified bearing and cultivates a habit of prompt obedience, self-control and power to command. . . .

"The male students are divided into companies which are officered by cadets selected for proficiency in soldierly attainment, good deportment and scholarship. The cadet officers are expected to be exemplary in military deportment and in general good conduct, and when on duty their orders are required to be obeyed and respected."

This write-up for the military department with very few changes adorned the pages of the succeeding catalogs for a decade or more. On June 10, 1889, the college received 100 Springfield rifles (52a) issued by Col. Shofuer, Adjutant General of Oregon (National Guard).

President Harrison. Prominent among the 300 people who went from Corvallis to Albany, May 5, 1891, to see the presidential train which brought to Oregon, President Benj. Harrison, Postmaster-general John Wannamaker, and secretary of agriculture, J. M. Rusk and others were the college cadets in gray uniforms and under arms in charge of Prof. J. D. Letcher, and the young women of the college (52b) in charge of Miss Snell.

Captain Warren. On the death of President Arnold (Jan. 30, 1892) Prof. Letcher became acting president, and Capt. C. H. Warren, U. S. A. retired, took charge of the military department (25) during the remainder of the school year when he resigned. After the arrival of the new president, Dr. Bloss, Prof. Letcher had charge of the military again until February, 1894, when Lt. C. E. Dentler succeeded him.

Blue Uniforms. In September, 1892, the matter of adopting a new uniform was submitted to a vote of the students which resulted in the selection of a blue one of the same pattern, the first of which arrived December 14. The new band uniforms, their first, also blue, with caps of the style worn by the Second regiment band (52c) of Chicago, had reached the campus a month earlier.

Lt. Dentler, Commandant. "On February 14, 1894, when I arrived by train at Corvallis, (39), I was met by President Bloss and several members of the faculty and one of the first questions they asked was, "Will you take charge of Cauthorn Hall?" I went to the Hall with the President, took a room there and agreed to let them know on the following Monday. Prof. John Fulton also lived at the Hall. For several days the boys made all the noise they could. I paid no attention to the noise, and on Monday took charge. I made an inventory of the damage done to the furniture and of the electric light globes broken in their efforts, and charged the amount to each student room occupant, put in operation War Department rules of behavior and had a formation march in to the dining room for meals. In a short time Cauthorn, now

Kidder, hall was an orderly place, and every student was getting better grades in his class work. They all seemed to like it; so did I. . . .

"I obtained a regular 400 stand (39) of infantry arms and equipment from the War Department . . . together with 100 copies of Infantry Drill Regulations. A member of the Board served as sponsor for all this equipment, in the spring of 1894. When it came it was placed in the Mechanical hall. . . . The military department had the wholehearted support of President J. M. Bloss who had been a captain in the 17th Indiana Infantry in the Civil War. He was the officer who found (39) and recognized the importance of the "Lost Order" of General Lee at Antietam and which enabled McClellan to defeat Lee there."

The Band. The college band of 13 pieces was organized during the school year of 1891-92. A public entertainment held at the Presbyterian church early in December, 1891, (57g) gave the proceeds to help start a college band. The instruments were obtained partly by private subscription and in part (24g) by the assistance of the Board of Regents. During the first year and a half, the band was under the direction of Prof. Geo. W. Show who was followed by W. C. Williams, an engineering student from Amity, as leader. Some of the other members were: first cornet, Martin Spangler; Arthur Wood, trombone; Will Lee, bass drum; Bill Willis, snare. . . . It became a part of the military organization in the spring of 1894.

In Portland Parade. "On July 4, 1894, a battalion, two companies of 65 men each went to Portland (39) to take part in the military parade. We marched over that city with the old First Oregon Regiment under Col. Owen Summers and as the day was hot, the march long, we became popular because each cadet had a canteen either full of water or of coffee and shared it with the First Oregon soldiers who had none. . . . The OAC battalion of Cadets was inspected by a regular officer and received very fine reports."

Captain Woodbridge Geary. Professor Dentler having been recalled for active service in the U. S. Army, Capt. W. Geary took charge of the department in the fall of 1897, remaining one year. He too was recalled to active service on duty in the Philippine Islands, where he fell in battle, October 10, 1899. Appropriate memorial exercises in his honor were held at the college with Hon. B. F. Irvine as the principal speaker, and a plaque was dedicated.

Home Burns. In 1888 the guns and other military equipment were kept in the basement of Benton hall which served that purpose until 1894 when Lt. C. E. Dentler had its location moved to the Mechanical hall, where he conducted also the recitation work of his department. Here the home of this work and its equipment remained until September 27, 1898, when the building and its annex with their contents were destroyed by fire.

In was under the handicap thus caused that Cadet Major E. J. Lea had charge of the military work at the college during that school year. He maintained and successfully conducted a battalion of four companies of infantry including the band, and the signal corps organized by Lt. Dentler, as well as thorough training in military science and tactics.

Major Edwards, Commandant. During the summer of 1899, the present "playhouse" building, (floor 70 x 100 feet) was erected for use as an armory and gymnasium, and Major Frank E. Edwards, 1875-1914, O. N. G., became professor of military science and tactics. He was fresh from his military experiences in the "Spanish" war in the Philippine Islands, and with a new supply of ammunition and other equipment including 200 .45 calibre, single-shot Springfield rifles, etc., the military department was placed on a practical footing again.

The "hollow square", an effective block at a street or highway intersection, was a formation easily executed and frequently used by his infantry battalion of four companies. The band and signal corps continued on a high scale of efficiency. In the spring of 1900, Major Edwards conducted a three-day military encampment of cadets in the woody area on a farm near Mary's river about four miles southwest of Corvallis. It was a useful addition to the

usual experiences of military drill, and an enjoyment long to be remembered. Some of the grocers of Corvallis and other visitors presented crates of oranges and other things to the campers.

Artillery. About this time the long sought light artillery field pieces (24j) arrived for the use of the military department. This equipment consisted of two cannon with limbers. They were muzzle loaders, 3.2-inch bore, that were fired with percussion caps, and were reported to have seen service in the war of the 1860s. A platoon of artillery officered by a lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals was organized, drilled and instructed in the "Regulations." Since there was provided no horsepower, for which the guns were fashioned, man power was used in moving them.

Major Edwards was commandant from 1899 to 1903, and 1905-08. During the latter period the old Springfield rifles, some of which were sold to former students, were replaced with 400 modern U. S. magazine (Krag-Jorgenson) rifles, and two 3.2-inch breech loading cannon were substituted for the old ones.

Major Hardin and Lt. Quinlan. In 1903 Major C. B. Hardin became commandant of cadets, and in the fall of 1904, the student enrollment being larger than previously, a considerable expansion in the military department took place. Lt. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., became the professor in charge of it. A retired sergeant of the Regular Army, armorer, was in charge of all of the government property. The military body (24t) consisted of four companies of infantry, a band of 28 pieces, detachments of cavalry, artillery, signal, hospital and engineering corps. This constituted a regiment (Cadet Colonel H. C. Darby, ranking officer) made up of two battalions of infantry, the band and the detachments. The large armory now in use was erected in 1910.

Captain U. G. McAlexander. This officer, commandant 1908-10, increased the number of battalions to three the first year, later to four, and had 720 "Krag" in his equipment. As Major McAlexander, he served here again in 1915-16. He became world-famous as "The Rock of the Marne," in World War I.

References

1. Religious Expositor, August 16, 1856.
2. Democratic Crisis, February 2, 1859.
3. Oregon Weekly Union, March 25, 1859; b, October 1, 1859; c, October 8, 1959; d, January 12, 1861; e, February 2, 16, 1861; f, August 26, 1861.
4. Horner, John B., Address at Madison St. M. E. Church, March 1, 1933; a, History of O.S.C., MS., quoting J. G. Flook. Bishop P. O. Andrew.
5. Fisher, Ezra, Correspondence, pp. 459-60.
6. Shangle, H. S., Historical Sketch of M. E. Church South in Oregon, p. 10; a, 11; b, interview, March 30, 1851.
7. Laws of Oregon, 1857-58, Special Laws, p. 17; a, 1878, 94; b, 1885, Sec. 2687; c, 1882, 26-7.
8. Columbia Conference Journal, Book 1, p. 38; a, 21, 40, 49; b, 108; c, 50; d, Book 3, 47.
9. Burns, John S., Corvallis Gazette-Times, July 24, 1937, Sec. 6, p. 5.
10. College Catalog, 1867-68, p. 14; a, 1868-69; b, 1869-70, 12; c, 1867-68, p. 23; d, 1869-70, 17; e, 1867-68, 23; f, 1876-77; g, 1867-68, 15; h, 1869-70, 12-14, 19; i, 1872-73; j, 1870-71, pp. 28-30; k, 1885-86, 13; m, 1876-77, 24; n, 1873-74, 20; o, 1867-68, 15; q, 1879-80, 1-2; s, 1871-72, 24-26; t, 1889-90, pp. 28-29.
11. Scott, H. W. and L. M., History of Oregon Country, 3:27.
12. Orange and Black, 1938 (E. T. Reed), p. 10; a, 121ff; b, 181; c, 170; e, 12.
13. Auditing and Finance Committee (Board of Trustees) Record Book, pp. 2-26; a, 13; b, 23; c, 15; d, 38, 40; e, 36; f, 31-32; g, 76 h, 56-57; l, 44-46; j, 59-60; m, 49-78.
14. Berchtold, F., History of O.S.C., MS., 1936 (quoting A. E. Sears, president of Board of Trustees, in first Biennial Report, 1870).
15. Finley, Mrs. S. E., Oregon State Monthly, December, 1929; February, March, May, June, 1930.
16. Governor's Message, Seventh Regular Session, 1872, p. 4, 5; Report written by Prof. Joseph Emery, August 12, 1872.
17. Lang, H. (G. H. Himes), History of Willamette Valley, 597; a, 495.
18. Portrait and Biographical Record of Willamette Valley, 534.
19. Clark, R. C., History of Willamette Valley, vol. 3, 254 (Patton); a, v.3, 88; b, v.1, 763.
20. Pictorial Oregon, Portland Press Club, 101.
21. Fagan, D. D., History of Benton County, 396.
22. Horner, J. B., Oregon History, 1931, 178.
23. Palmer, J. S., Report of Legislative Joint Committee to visit Corvallis College, 1876, p. 5.
24. College Catalog, 1888-89, pp. 18-19; a, 1896-97, 43; b, 1894-95, 31; c, 1892-93, 30; d, 1895-96, 16; e, 1896-97, 52; f, 1895-96, 34; g, 1892-93, 37; h, 1893-94, 38-44; i, 1894-95, 37; j, 1900-01, 21, 113; k, 1888-89, 22; m, 1889-90, 14; n, 1892-93, 24, p. 44-45, 55; r, 1926-27, 60, 70; s., 1889-90, 16; t, 1904-05, 119.
25. Board of Regents, Report for 1891-92, p. 12; a, 1893-94, 12; b, 1876-77, 16; c, 1895-96, 19; d, 1895-96, 13; e, 1889-90, 3; f, 1885-86, 13; g, 1884-85, 39; h, 1891-92, 15; i, 1886-87, 5; j, 1885-86, 6; k, 1891-92, 10; m, 1891-92, 7, 8; n, 1889-90, 9.
26. College Barometer, vol. I, March, 1896, directory; a, May, 1896, 17.
28. "The Hayseed," 1894, p. 35; a, 75.
29. Emery, J., Notebook (and other papers), pp. 7-11.
30. Benton County Records, Mortgage Book C, 406; a, Deeds, Book W, 354, 362-68; b, Book E, 651; c, Book B, 297; Book X, 597.

31. Report of Special Senate Committee on Corvallis College, January 31, 1889, 3-7 (15th Regular Session of the Legislature).
32. State Corporation Department, File 950 (Incorporation of Corvallis College); a, File 4748.
33. John G. Buchanan, '89, unpublished data.
34. Ross C. Finley, '93, unpublished data.
35. House Journal, 1868, p. 13; a, 79-84; b, 539-40.
36. Senate Journal, 1868, 374.
38. Masters, W. Y., '82, unpublished data.
39. Dentler, Col. C. E., U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Delia Gellatly Dentler, '94.
40. Stimpson, A. J., O.A.C. Barometer, October, 1897, p. 5.
41. Holland, Constance, Barometer, October, 1898; January, 1899.
42. Martin, Bruce, History of Corvallis to 1900, p. 11.
43. Carey, Charles H., History of Oregon, 736.
44. Sheldon, H. D., History of University of Oregon, 29,30; a, 56.
45. President's Biennial Report, 1874, 3; a, 15th, 1889, 13.
46. Skeen, Donald, A Study in the History of O.S.C.
47. Biennial Report of the State Agricultural College, 1872-74; a, 1874-76, 15; b, 1876-78; c, 1878-80; d, 1880-82; e, 1884-86; f, 1886-1888, 13, 30.
48. Benton County Circuit Court Journal, Book 7, 108-9; a, 144; b, 400-402; c, 409; d, 424; e, 426; f, 461; g, 518; h, 546; i, Book 8, 57.
49. Benton County Democrat, April 12, 1873; a, February 8, 1873; b, June 21, 1873.
50. Oregon Statesman, May 5, 1876; a, May 19, 1876, p. 2.
51. Holgate, Harry L., "Orange," 1913, 26-28.
52. Corvallis Gazette, a, June 14, 1889; b, May 8, 1891; c, September 23, April 22, 1881; f, May 23, 1890; g, April 17, 1891; h, June 15, 1883; i, May 18, 1883; j, April 29, 1892; May 22, May 22, 1881; m, November 11, 1892; n, February 9, April 6, 1882; p, March 16, 1885; q, November 27, December 25, December 31, 1885; r, June 10, 1892; s, July 15, 1892; t, October 7, 1892; u, July 17, 1891; v, June 8, 1883.
53. Pipes, Judge M. L., Benton County Leader, July, 1891.
54. Bancroft, H. H., History, 30:661.
55. Liggett, Joseph ("Farmer"), J. and C. Rickard.
56. Gazette-Times, July 24, 1937, W. Nash; a, October 17, 1951.
57. Corvallis Gazette, February 20, 1885; a, November 27, 1885; b, May 8, 1885; c, August 19, 1892, 4; d, September 9, 1892; e, August 29, 1890; f, September 5, 1890; g, December 4, 1891; h, December 26, 1890; i, April 22, 1881; j, June 24, 1881; k, April 21, 1882; m, November 27, 1891, 4; n, February 12, 1892.
58. Inventory of Benton County Archives, A-16.
59. East Columbia Conference Records (M. E. Church South), 1891, 52; a, 78.
60. Students Offering, December 15, 1869, p. 2.
61. Columbia Conference Journal (M. E. Church South)— Book 1: a, 241; b, 119. Book 2: a, 89; b, 90, 242. Book 3: a, 55-56; b, 101; c, 129; d, 147; e, 117.
62. Alumni Association, Randolph-Macon College.
63. Cemetery Records of Benton County, Oregon, Winema Chapter, D.A.R.

Index

Activities 21, 39, 40
 Adelphian 45, 46, 48, 49
 Agriculture 14, 15, 23, 34, 27
 Alexander, J. C. 6, 8
 Alumni 18, 19, 41, 50
 Apperson, J. T. 27, 31
 Arnold, B. L. 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 42
 Athletics 40, 41
 Avery, J. C. 6, 9, 12, 14

Band 55
 Bayley, J. R. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19
 Bells 21, 36
 Barometer 44, 51, 52
 Bell, J. R. N. 29, 30
 Benton county 27, 30, 33
 Berchtold, F. 30, 44
 Biddle, B. R. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 47
 Biennial reports 16, 17, 20, 23
 Bloss, J. M. 43
 Boards, regents 28, 30, 31
 Bristow, W. W. 19, 30, 38
 Brock, R. W. 20, 21, 29
 Buildings 19, 30
 Buildings accepted 31
 Bulletins 34, 44
 Burch, B. F. 7, 8, 15, 28, 30
 Burnett, John 29, 31

Cabinet 12
 Callahan, Ida B. 19, 38, 42
 Calliope 47, 48
 Campbell, T. F. 30, 32, 33, 53
 Carey, C. H. 12
 Cauthorn, A. 7, 14, 21, 30
 Cauthorn, J. A. 13, 14, 21, 29, 30
 Cauthorn, T. E. 4, 14, 32, 35
 Chemistry 10, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 34
 Chenoweth, F. A. 14, 21, 26
 Christian church 32-5
 College

Agent 7, 8, 15, 28
 Colors 41
 Income 12, 38
 Life 22, 27, 39
 Management 21
 Name 43
 Patriotism 41

Commencement 41, 49
 Commercial 38
 Commissioners 38
 Conference 5, 7, 12, 18, 27, 28
 Congle, J. B. 6
 Corner Stone 31
 Courses of study 10, 30, 36
 Covell, G. A. 35

Degrees 12, 24, 36
 Dentler, C. E. 54, 55

Dormitories 39, 40
 Douthit, J. H. 9
 Drainage 21, 34, 44
 Dramatics 39, 49
 Earhart, R. P. 31
 Edwards, F. E. 42, 51, 54
 Election 5, 8
 Electric lights 39
 Emery, Joseph 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 30
 Experiment station 34, 44

Faculty 6, 13, 18, 30
 Farm 13, 14, 16, 21
 Farmers' institutes 35
 Favorable factors 4
 Finances 6, 15
 Finley, H. M. 2, 13, 14, 16, 18, 40
 Finley, Wm. Asa 2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 25
 Fisher, O. 5, 7
 Flook, J. G. 8, 9
 Forensics 50
 Forum 52
 Fraternities 22, 53
 Friedley, J. P. 7
 Fulton, J. F. 35, 42, 50, 52, 53

Gamma Chi 48
 Gatch, T. M. 25, 44, 55
 Gifts 6, 31
 GEM 40, 51
 Grimm, E. E. 24, 30, 34, 35, 42

Hatch Acts 34, 38
 Hawthorne, B. J. 18, 23, 24, 30, 42
 Helm, F. A. 30
 Hogg, T. E. 31
 Home burns 55
 Honor groups 52
 Horner, J. B., 5, 47
 Household economy 36

Immigration 5
 Incorporated 7, 21, 31
 Intercollegiate 40, 43
 Debate 50

Jacobs, M. 29, 30, 31
 Journalism 22, 40

Kerr, W. J. 38, 46
 Knights of Justice 22

Ladd, W. S. 31
 Lake, E. R. 34, 35, 40, 50
 Land 7, 12, 14, 39
 Lawsuit 31, 42, 45
 Lee, J. B. 29, 30, 31, 50
 Letcher, J. D. 42, 43, 50
 Library 12, 15, 40, 43, 45-6, 49
 Liggett, J. 14

Literary societies 38, 40, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51
 Living groups 51
 Location 9, 10, 12, 29
 McElroy, E. B. 31, 32
 Mechanical 37, 39
 Military 53
 Miller, H. B. 44
 Miller, J. F. 9
 Moreland, W. W. 7, 8, 13, 14, 18
 Morrill, J. S. 5, 12, 38
 Museum 12, 45, 47
 Music 38
 Mythical Muse 48
 Nash, W. 31, 35
 New buildings 19, 20, 21
 Occidental Messenger 4, 5
 Ominous apprehensions 25
 Oregon Statesman 26
 Osburn, J. M. 14, 16, 21, 29, 30
 Palmer, J. S. 8, 13, 14, 20, 21
 Pennoyer, S. 4, 31, 34
 Periods of development 18
 Philomathian 40, 48
 Photography 35, 43
 Pipes, M. L. 31, 32
 Preparatory 10, 13, 18, 19
 Presbyterian church 6, 7, 55
 Printing 13, 34, 35, 43
 Publications 51
 Regents 31
 Reports 16, 17, 20, 28
 Rules 10, 11, 12, 19
 Sears, A. E. 7, 15, 17
 Segregation 27, 28
 Shops 37, 39
 Slavery 4
 Smith, G. B. 14, 27, 31
 S.A.C. Assn. 30
 Strahan, R. S. 7, 14, 25, 30, 31
 Students 7, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 23
 Snell, M. C. 35
 Transitional stages 28
 Trustees 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30
 Tuition 6, 9, 37
 Wages 22
 Warren, C. H. 53
 Watt, Clara A. 18
 Weatherford, J. K. P. 13, 19, 31
 Wolverton, B. 19, 22
 Woodcock, M. S. 31
 Woods, G. L. 8, 9, 10, 12, 38
 Withycombe, J. 35, 44
 Yates, W. E. 39, 42

